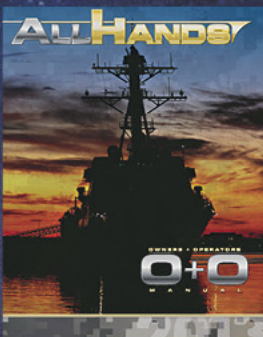


ALL HANDS

OWNERS + OPERATORS

O+O

MANUAL 2013



[On the Front Cover]

USS *Spruance* (DDG-111) is plierside at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach to conduct ordnance operations.

Photo by MC1 Eli J. Medellin

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All Hands

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Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Ray Mabus

Chief of Naval Operations
Adm. Jonathan Greenert

Navy Chief of Information
Rear Adm. John Kirby

DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY

Director, Navy Production
Dennis Casaday

Deputy Director, Navy
Production/ Chief of Publishing
Lt. Cmdr. Ohene Gyapong

Navy Liaison Officer
Lt. Cmdr. David Luckett

Senior Enlisted Advisor,
Navy Production
MCCS(SW/AW) Curtis Cox

Editor/LCPO
MCC(SW/AW) AnTuan D. Guerry

LPO
MC1(SW) Stephen Murphy

Photo Editor
MC2(EXW) Todd Frantom

Art Director
Timothy Mazurek

Illustration
Willie Kendrick
Nate Quin
MC2(SW) David Danals
MC1(SW) Bret Cote

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CNO'S SAILING DIRECTIONS

MISSION

Our core responsibilities

Deter aggression and, if deterrence fails, win our nation's wars. Employ the global reach and persistent presence of forward-stationed and rotational forces to secure the nation from direct attack, assure joint operational access and retain global freedom of action. With global partners, protect the maritime freedom that is the basis for global prosperity. Foster and sustain cooperative relationships with an expanding set of allies and international partners to enhance global security.

PRIORITIES

The enduring responsibilities of each CNO:

- Remain ready to meet current challenges today,
- Build a relevant and capable future force,
- Enable and support our Sailors, Navy civilians and their families.

VISION

Navy's contribution and characteristics over the next 10-15 years: The U.S. Navy will remain critical to our national security and our economic prosperity.

- The Navy will continue to be at the front line of our nation's efforts in war and peace with a proud heritage of success in battle on, above, and below the sea.
- The Navy will continue protecting the interconnected systems of trade, information, and security that underpin American prosperity.

Operating forward across the globe, the Navy will provide the nation offshore options to win today and advance our interests in an era of uncertainty.

- We will deliver credible capability for deterrence, sea control, and power projection to deter or contain conflict and fight and win wars.
- As ground forces draw down in the Middle East, the Navy will continue to deter aggression and reassure our partners – we will have the watch.

Ready Sailors and civilians will remain the source of the Navy's warfighting capability.

- Our people will be diverse in experience, background and ideas; personally and professionally ready; and proficient in the operation of their weapons and systems.

- Our Sailors and civilians will continue a two-century tradition of warfighting excellence, adaptation, and resilience.

- Our character and our actions will remain guided by our commitment to the nation and to each other as part of one Navy team.

We will address economic change by being effective and efficient. We will innovate to:

- Use new technologies and operating concepts to sharpen our warfighting advantage against evolving threats;
- Operate forward at strategic maritime crossroads;
- Sustain our fleet capability through effective maintenance, timely modernization, and sustained production of proven ships and aircraft;
- Provide our Sailors confidence in their equipment and in their own skills.

Over the next 10 to 15 years, the Navy will evolve and remain the preeminent maritime force.

- The reach and effectiveness of ships and aircraft will be greatly expanded through new and updated weapons, unmanned systems, sensors, and increased power.
- The Air-Sea Battle Concept will be implemented to sustain U.S. freedom of action and Joint Assured Access.
- Unmanned systems in the air and water will employ greater autonomy and be fully integrated with their manned counterparts.
- The Navy will continue to dominate the undersea domain using a network of sensors and platforms with expanded reach and persistence from unmanned autonomous systems.
- Cyberspace will be operationalized with capabilities that span the electromagnetic spectrum providing superior awareness and control when and where we need it. Our forces will operate forward in new and flexible ways with access to strategic maritime crossroads.
- Our posture will be focused and improved using a combination of rotational deployments, forward bases, temporary and austere facilities and partner nation ports.
- Our forward presence will build on and strengthen our partnerships and alliances where sea lanes, resources, and vital U.S. interests intersect.

TENETS

The key considerations we should apply to every decision:

Warfighting First

Be ready to fight and win today, while building the ability to win tomorrow.


Operate Forward

Provide offshore options to deter, influence and win in an era of uncertainty.

Be Ready

Harness the teamwork, talent and imagination of our diverse force to be ready to fight and responsibly employ our resources.

The starting point for developing and executing our plans:

- Our primary mission is warfighting. All our efforts to improve capabilities, develop people, and structure our organizations should be grounded in this fundamental responsibility.
- People are the Navy's foundation. We have a professional and moral obligation to uphold a covenant with Sailors, civilians and their families – to ably lead, equip, train and motivate.
- Our approach should be joint and combined when possible. However, we own the sea, and must also be able to operate independently when necessary.
- Our primary joint partner is the U.S. Marine Corps. We must continue to evolve how we will operate and fight as expeditionary warfare partners.
- At sea and ashore, we must be ready to part with Navy roles, programs and traditions if they are not integral to our future vision or a core element of our mission.
- We must ensure today's force is ready for its assigned missions. Maintaining ships and aircraft to their expected service lives is an essential contribution to fleet capacity.
- Our Navy Ethos defines us and describes the standard for character and behavior.
- We must clearly and directly communicate our intent and expectations both within and outside the Navy.
- I believe in the "Charge of Command." We will train and empower our leaders with authorities commensurate with their responsibilities. 

Numbered Fleets

The map depicts the unified commands' Areas of Operation (AO). The Navy supports regional unified commands with component commands and numbered fleets.

U.S. Fleet Forces Command

Headquarters: Norfolk

Mission: U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) organizes, mans, trains and equips Navy forces. USFF is the Navy component commander providing direct support to U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Northern Command and U.S. Strategic Command.

USFF's other primary responsibilities include determining and providing future and current needs of the fleet for warfighting and readiness capabilities to the chief of naval operations. USFF strives to have an effectively prepared total Navy force by building a fleet with speed, endurance, global reach, unique capabilities and the operational agility to give a range of options to regional combatant commanders.

U.S. Pacific Fleet

Headquarters: Pearl Harbor

Mission: U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) operates in support of the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) theater security strategy and provides interoperable, trained and combat ready naval forces to PACOM and other U.S. combatant commanders as required. In addition to these traditional Title 10 responsibilities, PACFLT has a vital operational role as Commander, Joint Task Force 519. This mission requires PACFLT to not only maintain the training and readiness of the Joint Task Force Headquarters staff, but to also command the joint force during times of conflict, crisis or war.

As part of the nation's maritime strategy, PACFLT conducts humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts. Pacific Partnership is an annual mission by PACFLT involving partner nations, nongovernmental organizations and other groups working to provide medical, dental and veterinary care as well as engineering agricultural civic action programs to provide sustainable improvements in the quality of life for the citizens of host nations throughout Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.



PACFLT provides forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection and security for the Pacific Ocean, the world's largest maritime domain, covering one-third of the world's surface.

U.S. 3rd Fleet

Headquarters: San Diego

Mission: U.S. 3rd Fleet delivers combat-ready naval forces, executes fleet operations and defines future fleet requirements to deter aggression, preserves freedom of the seas and promotes peace and security.

AO: Pacific Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole and from the continental West Coast to the international date line.

U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet

Headquarters: Mayport, Fla.

Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet (USNAVSOC4F) employs maritime forces in cooperative maritime security operations in order to maintain access, enhance interoperability, and build enduring partnerships that foster regional security in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility (AOR).

Lines of Operation:

- Security Cooperation Activities
- Maritime Security Operations
- Contingency Operations

USNAVSOC4F provides operational control of U.S. Navy Forces involved in Countering Transnational Organized Crime (C-TOC) Oper-

ations supporting Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-South) in defending the Southern Approaches to the U.S. from illicit trafficking and the corrosive impact it has on the U.S. and the destabilizing impact it has on our Partner Nations' populations.

USNAVSOC4F also provides operational control of U.S. Navy Forces that conduct multinational maritime exercises with Partner Nation Navies like Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru as part of the Global Maritime Partnership.

USNAVSOC4F is ready to execute the duties of a Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander, from the sea, for contingency operations, such as a Humanitarian Assistance/Foreign Disaster Relief (HA/FDR) Event in the AOR.

USNAVSOC4F monitors force protection and operations at the U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, supports an 85 Navy Seabee Detail deployed to the base to support construction/refurbishment projects throughout the U.S. Southern Command AOR, and operates a Cooperative Security Location at the Comalapa International Airport in El Salvador that supports the region's multinational C-TOC efforts.

AO: As the Navy Component Commander for U.S. Southern Command, the C4F AOR encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty. It includes the land masses of Central and South America south of Mexico, about one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to geographic combatant commands, but is primarily a maritime theater, encompassing portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the entire Caribbean Sea.

U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/U.S. 5th Fleet/Combined Maritime Forces

Headquarters: Manama, Bahrain

Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT)/5th Fleet is the naval component command for U.S. Central Command that conducts maritime operations to help ensure security and stability throughout the region, promotes U.S. interests, prevents regional conflict and defeats our adversaries.

COMUSNAVCENT acts in concert with other Central Command components, Combined Maritime Forces and joint task forces to deter destabilizing activities and promote a lawful maritime order in the Central Command's AO.

U.S. and coalition forces conduct missions in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom as well as maritime security operations in the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and off the coast of Somalia.

Operations in the NAVCENT area are focused on reassuring regional partners of the United States' commitment to security, that promotes stability and global prosperity. These operations protect maritime infrastructure, deter and disrupt piracy, prevent drug and weapons smuggling and deny violent extremists use of the maritime environment as a venue for attack.

AO: Approximately five million square miles, including the Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea and parts of the Indian Ocean. This expanse, comprised of 22 countries, includes three critical chokepoints at the Strait of Hormuz, the Suez Canal and the Strait of Bab al Mandeb at the southern tip of Yemen.

U.S. Naval Forces Europe and Africa/U.S. 6th Fleet

Headquarters: Naples, Italy

Mission: Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Africa; Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet (CNE-CNA-C6F) is the maritime component of both U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa Command. CNE-CNA-C6F leads full-spectrum maritime operations in concert with allied, coalition, joint, interagency and other partners to advance U.S. interests while enhancing maritime security and stability in Europe and Africa.

As a forward deployed naval component, CNE-CNA-C6F conducts missions through comprehensive planning, engagement, and communication in order to protect the homeland from attack, ensure freedom of the seas, promote regional stability, enable prosperity,

foster cooperative security with allies and partners, and when directed, fight and win wars.

CNE-CNA-C6F efforts are organized along three lines of operation: deterrence and warfighting in the mission areas of ballistic missile defense, anti-submarine warfare and command and control; maritime security operations in the mission areas of counter-terrorism, counter-piracy and counter-illicit trafficking; and crisis response in the mission areas of precision strike, non-combatant evacuation operations and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.

AO: The CNE-CNA-C6F area of responsibility extends over 20 million square nautical miles of ocean and includes a landmass extending more than 14 million square miles. It touches three continents and encompasses more than 67 percent of the Earth's coastline, 30 percent of its landmass, and nearly 40 percent of the world's population. It includes all of Russia, Europe and nearly the entire continent of Africa and encompasses 105 countries with a combined population of more than one billion people. The CNE-CNA-C6F AO covers approximately half of the Atlantic Ocean, from the North Pole to Antarctica; as well as the Adriatic, Baltic, Barents, Black, Caspian, Mediterranean and North Seas and half of the Indian Ocean.

Flagship: USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)

U.S. 7th Fleet

Headquarters: Yokosuka, Japan

Mission: The U.S. 7th Fleet operates in the largest area of responsibility of the Navy's numbered fleets. U.S. naval forces have maintained a continuous forward presence in this region for more than a century-and-a-half, directly supporting U.S. national interests, upholding key alliances and expanding maritime partnerships. The U.S. 7th Fleet uses both forward and rotationally deployed ships, aircraft, submarines and other maritime forces independently or as part of a joint, combined or multinational force, executing military operations across the spectrum, from major combat operations to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

U.S. 7th Fleet Fleet forces operate in the region on a continuous basis and obtain critical "local knowledge" increasing opportunities to train and operate with our allies, friends and partners, while allowing for rapid response to any crisis, natural or man-made. The 7th Fleet AOR is home to more than 50 percent of the world's population, speaking more than 3,000 languages and includes two of the world's largest economies (China and Japan).

AO: Covers 48 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the international date line to the waters east of Africa, and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south, including 39 coastal nations.

Flagship: USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19)

U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet

Headquarters: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Mission: U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet (FCC/C10F) warfighters direct cyberspace operations to deter and defeat aggression while ensuring freedom of action in cyberspace. Cyberspace is the fifth warfighting domain that intersects the other four, which are sea, land, air, and space. Commanding this domain is critical to the Navy's core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response. FCC/C10F fights to maintain this warfighting advantage by serving as the Navy Component Command to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing operational employment of the Navy's cyber, network operation, Information Operations, cryptologic, and space forces. It also serves as the Navy's Service Cryptologic Component commander to the National Security Agency/Central Security Service. FCC is an echelon 2 command reporting to the Chief of Naval Operations and C10F controls operations supporting FCC.

The FCC/C10F team executes its mission set using the same traditional maritime warfighting organizations and mechanisms that the Navy uses in every other warfighting domain: C10F is a three-star numbered fleet that has operational oversight and uses its Maritime Operations Center to execute command and control over its assigned forces. Subordinate task forces under C10F are organized to execute the actions necessary to achieve the mission within their assigned mission sets and an extremely motivated work force of uniformed and civilian teammates stand as the cornerstone of these efforts.

The FCC/C10F vision is to provide Navy and Joint commanders with an operational advantage by (1) assuring access to cyberspace and confident command and control, (2) preventing strategic surprise in cyberspace, and (3) delivering decisive cyber effects. To put it plainly, FCC/C10F fights the adversaries and empowers our Navy and Joint partners in cyberspace and the electromagnetic spectrum, operating and protecting the networks that are key to the defense of our nation.

AO: Worldwide 



Bases

Commander, Navy Installations Command

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Mission: Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) is the single responsible office, advocate and point of contact for Navy installations worldwide. CNIC is focused on delivering sustained and improved readiness from the shore. Its mission is to provide consistent, effective, and efficient shore installations services and support to sustain and improve current and future fleet readiness and mission execution; to provide unified and consistent practices and procedures, standards of service, and funding to manage and oversee shore installation support to the fleet; to execute delivery of installation services through Navy regions and installations; and to coordinate policy, planning, budgeting, execution and reporting for all regions and shore installations.

Through their management of 11 Navy regions, 70 installations and 122 distinct product lines, CNIC strives to provide consistent, reliable service from the shore to the fleet, fighter and family. Some of the many services CNIC provides include Navy Housing; Morale, Welfare and Recreation, Liberty and Outdoor Recreation programs; Navy Food Service Ashore; Fleet and Family Support Centers; Navy Fitness; Navy Ombudsman Program; Fire and Emergency Services; Navy Family Accountability and Assessment System; Port Operations, Environmental, and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection.

UNITED STATES

Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic

Submarine Base (SUBASE) New London
Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport
Naval Support Activity (NSA) Mechanicsburg
NSS Norfolk Naval Shipyard
Naval Shipyard (NSY) Base Operating Support
(BOS) Portsmouth
Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB)
Little Creek-Fort Story
NSA Hampton Roads
Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana
NSA Saratoga Springs
NAVSTA Norfolk
Weapons Station (WPNSTA) Yorktown
WPNSTA Earle

Commander, Naval District Washington

NSA Bethesda
NAS Patuxent River
Joint Base (JB) Anacostia Bolling
NSA South Potomac
NSA Annapolis
NSA Washington

Commander, Navy Region Southeast

NAS Pensacola
NAS/Joint Reserve Base (JRB) New Orleans

NAS Jacksonville
NAS Key West
NAS Corpus Christi
Naval Activity (NA) Puerto Rico
SUBASE Kings Bay
Navy Support Facility (NSF) Beaufort
NAVSTA Mayport
NAS Kingsville
NAS Whiting Field
NAVSTA Guantanamo Bay
NSA Orlando
NSA Panama City
Naval Construction Battalion Center
(CBC) Gulfport
NAS Meridian
NAS/JRB Fort Worth

Commander, Navy Region Midwest

NAVSTA Great Lakes
NSA Mid South
NSA Crane

Commander, Navy Region Northwest

NAS Whidbey Island
Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) Indian Island
NAVBASE Kitsap
NAVSTA Everett



Commander, Navy Region Southwest

NAVBASE San Diego
NAVBASE Coronado
Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake
Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro
NAS Fallon
NSA Monterey
WPNSTA Seal Beach
NAS Lemoore
NAVBASE Point Loma
NAVBASE Ventura County Pt Mugu

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii

Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands
JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam

WORLDWIDE

Commander, Navy Region Korea

Commander Fleet Activities (CFA) Chinhae

Commander, Navy Region Japan


CFA Okinawa
CFA Yokosuka
CFA Sasebo
NAF Atsugi
NAF Misawa
NSF Diego Garcia
Singapore Area Coordinator
Navy Region Center Singapore

Commander, Joint Region Marianas

NSA Andersen
NAVBASE Guam

Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia

Camp Lemonnier Djibouti
NSA Naples
NAVSTA Rota
NAS Sigonella
NSA Bahrain
NSA Souda Bay

(Source: CNIC) 

Fleet and Family Services

The Fleet & Family Readiness (FFR) program at Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) is responsible for policy development, resourcing and oversight of quality-of-life programs for Sailors and their families. FFR enables a ready Navy force through programs such as family readiness, fleet readiness and housing programs.

Family Readiness

More than 80 Fleet and Family Support Centers throughout the fleet provide Sailors and their families access to services, resources, counseling and education. Programs include:

- Deployment Support
- Ombudsman Support
- Personal Financial Management
- New Parent Support Home Visitation
- Transition Assistance
- Family Employment Readiness
- Relocation Assistance
- Clinical Counseling Services
- Family Advocacy
- Exceptional Family Member
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)
- Life Skills Workshops
- Emergency Response/Community Alliance Services
- Child & youth programs provide child development spaces worldwide for Navy families.

To submit an online request for care, go to www.navymwr.mil, click on “Child and Youth” and “I need to apply for Childcare.”

For more information about these and other programs go to www.ffsp.navy.mil.

Fleet Readiness

Fitness, Sports & Deployed Forces

The Navy’s Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) services offer programs to help Sailors shape up and stay fit. Among these programs are:

- Deployed Forces Support program
- Deployed Forces Support Coordinators
- The Navy’s MWR Civilian Afloat program (fit bosses/fun bosses)
- All-Navy Sports program

More information can be found at www.navymwr.mil.

Housing

The CNIC Housing program is focused on ensuring that all eligible accompanied and unaccompanied personnel have an opportunity to be housed suitably, affordably and safely in the community, in privatized housing or in government-managed housing.

To learn more about the CNIC Housing program or to find Navy installation-specific housing information go to the One-Stop website at www.cnic.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site/WhatWeDo/FleetandFamilyReadiness/Housing/index.htm.


(Source: CNIC) 



Photo by MC3 Joshua A. Moore



Navy Medicine

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

The Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) is the headquarters command for Navy Medicine. Under the leadership of Navy Surgeon General, Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan, Navy Medicine provides high-quality health care to beneficiaries in wartime and peacetime. Highly trained Navy Medicine personnel deploy with Sailors and Marines worldwide providing critical mission support aboard ship, in the air, under the sea and on the battlefield. At the same time, Navy Medicine's military and civilian health care professionals are providing care for uniformed services' family members and retirees at military treatment facilities around the globe. Every day, no matter what the environment, Navy Medicine is ready to care for those in need, providing world-class care anytime, anywhere. BUMED is responsible for all medical support for the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy.

BUMED is the site where the policies and direction for Navy Medicine are developed to ensure its patient and family-centered care vision is carried out. BUMED exercises direct control over naval hospitals, medical centers, dental clinics, preventive medicine units and technical schools for Medical Department personnel both inside the U.S. and around the world. BUMED also maintains command and control of its echelon III support commands and their subordinate commands that are not involved with direct patient care but important contributors to Navy and Marine Corps readiness, including the Navy Medicine Education and Training Command, Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center, Naval Medical Research Command, Naval Medical Logistics Command, Navy Medicine Information System Support Activity.

The BUMED headquarters has nine codes, or departments, that develop policy for a wide

range of topics for our lower echelon commands to execute. The nine codes are:

- M1** Manpower and Personnel— Total Force
- M2** Research and Development
- M3** Medical Operations
- M4** Logistics and Facilities
- M5** Future and Strategic Planning
- M6** Chief Information Office
- M7** Education and Training
- M8** Comptroller and Resource Management
- M9** Wounded, Ill and Injured

Global Health Engagement

The Global Health Engagement (GHE) office provides leadership for preparation and development of Navy Medical department personnel, aligns GHE efforts and advises on global health policy matters. The office engages and synchronizes with personnel from the joint environment, interagency, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), International community, allies, partner and host nations in support of operational commanders employing global health activities. As a result, the GHE office adds value for maritime and expeditionary forces and supports the national security strategy.

Force Health Protection

The foundation of Navy Medicine is force health protection and direct support to the warfighter. It's what the enterprise does and why it exists. Navy Medicine is in the readiness business – operating forward and being globally engaged, no matter what the environment and regardless of the challenge. Whether it is on the sea, above the sea, below the sea, on the battlefield or on the homefront, Navy Medicine enables Sailors and Marines to carry out their mission. From the most advanced medical suites and staffs serving on amphibious ships, to the flight surgeons supporting the naval aviation enterprise, to the independent duty corpsman serving in submarines, or to the Navy corpsman embedded with Marines or special forces; Navy Medi-

cine enables the warfighter. Wherever a Sailor or Marine goes, Navy Medicine is there.

In executing its force health protection mission, the 63,000 active duty and reservists, government civilians and contractors of Navy Medicine are engaged in all aspects of expeditionary medical operations in support of warfighter. The continuum of care provided includes all dimensions of physical and mental well-being. Nowhere is our commitment to force health protection more evident than in our active engagement in global military operations. As our involvement in overseas contingency operations have evolved, we have experienced a burgeoning demand to provide expeditionary combat casualty care in support of joint operations. The Navy Medicine team of physicians, nurses, corpsmen, dentists and mental health providers is working in tandem with the Army and Air Force medical personnel and coalition forces to ensure the physical and mental well-being of our troops and civilians alike.

Mission readiness for Sailors and Marines at home and abroad is Navy Medicine's first priority, and beyond that there is no greater honor than the opportunity to provide care to the wounded, ill and injured. As wounded warriors return from combat to begin the healing process, they deserve a seamless and comprehensive approach to their recovery. Navy Medicine helps them heal in body, mind and spirit. The enterprise's focus is multi-disciplinary-based care, bringing together medical treatment providers, social workers, case managers, behavioral health providers and chaplains.

Navy Medicine's Priorities and Goals

Since becoming the Navy surgeon general in November 2011, Vice Adm. Nathan's focus remains in alignment with Navy and Marine Corps leadership as Navy Medicine supports the defense strategic guidance. To ensure the fulfillment of its mission, he has outlined three

By the Numbers

(Source: BUMED)

MEDICAL CORPS:
Active Duty:
Reservists:

4,373
3,813
560

DENTAL CORPS:
Active Duty:
Reservists:

1,351
1,083
268

strategic goals for the BUMED enterprise: readiness, value and jointness.

Readiness Navy Medicine will provide agile, adaptable and scalable capabilities prepared to engage globally across the range of military operations within maritime and other domains in support of the national defense strategy. Navy Medicine must maintain a persistent state of high readiness so that its personnel are always ready to respond to needs to support everything from kinetic action to humanitarian assistance and disaster response missions. Readiness is the hallmark of Navy Medicine.

Value Navy Medicine will provide exceptional value to those it serves by ensuring full and efficient utilization of its services, highest quality care through best health care practices and best use of resources.

Jointness Navy Medicine will strive for jointness and improved interoperability by pursuing the most effective ways of mission accomplishment. The synergy of creating efficiencies, removing redundancies and allowing transparency will elevate care and reduce costs.

In the upcoming years, Navy Medicine will focus on providing military health support for medical stability operations; maintaining health deployment readiness; and minimizing casualties in the deployed forces through prevention of disease and non-battle injuries. In addition, Navy Medicine provides expeditionary combat casualty care in support of requirements across the spectrum of joint military operations, ensuring that functional operating room and intensive care unit (ICU) beds are in place to meet warfighter requirements.

Medical Centers

Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Va.
Naval Medical Center San Diego, Calif.

Other medical facilities

10 CONUS Naval Hospitals
Seven OCONUS Naval Hospitals
Eight CONUS Naval Health Clinics
Two OCONUS Naval Health Clinics
119 Branch Medical Clinics
Six CONUS Dental Clinics
Two OCONUS Dental Clinics
Five CONUS Research Commands
Three OCONUS Research Commands
Five DoD Health Care Schools

Military Sealift Command Hospital Ships

USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19) layberthed in San Diego, Calif.

USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 19) layberthed in Baltimore, Md.*

(*USNS *Comfort* layberth shift anticipated in spring 2013 to Norfolk, Va.)

NAVY MEDICINE RESOURCES

Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (C5)

Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (C5) is a program of care that manages severely wounded, ill or injured patients from medical evacuation through inpatient care, outpatient rehabilitation, and eventual return to active duty or transition from the military.

Program components include:

- Trauma Service—coordinates overall inpatient clinical management of injured service member
- Orthopedic, reconstructive plastic surgery, and wound care
- Amputee care, prosthetics, and rehabilitation
- Physical, occupational, and recreational therapy
- Mental health assessments and care
- Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) care
- Pastoral care and counseling
- Family support and career transition services

Medical Home Port

Medical Home Port provides primary care in a way that best meets the needs of Navy Medicine's beneficiaries. The Medical Home Port team ensures that care is all-inclusive and integrated with all other care provided within our health care system. Care delivered in Medical Home Port model includes, but is not limited to, readiness, prevention, wellness, behavioral health, and disease management.

For more information on Navy Medical Home Port, as well as tips and tools to support implementation at the Navy MTF, please visit the Primary Care Advisory Board Medical Home Port Site. <https://es.med.navy.mil/bumed/m3/m35/M35HO/m3/MedicalHome/default.aspx>.

Operational Stress Control (OSC) Resources

Navy Operational Stress Control (OSC) is a program supported by Navy Medicine. The foundation of OSC is the Stress Continuum Model that provides Sailors, leaders and family members a visual tool for assessing stress responses and practical steps to take to mitigate stress injuries.

The Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control was created to improve the psychological health of Navy and Marine Corps forces through training, education, care system improvement and facilitating research and information distribution. For more information, visit www.nccosc.navy.mil.

Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR) Teams

The Marine Corps, in collaboration with Navy Medicine, has deployed the Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR) program, which embeds psychological health professional within operational units. OSCAR provides early intervention and prevention support throughout all of the phases of deployment. The OSCAR program is now available at all three active Marine divisions. Each OSCAR team consists of two specially trained psychiatric technicians. These teams provide education and consultation to commanders, entire units and individual Marines.



Photo by MCC Tiffini Jones Vandewyest

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS:	2,954
Active Duty:	2,622
Reservists:	332

NURSE CORPS:	4,112
Active Duty:	2,948
Reservists:	1,164

HOSPITAL CORPS:	30,670
Active Duty:	26,203
Reservists:	4,467



Overcoming Adversity and Stress Injury Support (OASIS)

The OASIS Program has developed a unique model of treatment incorporating evidenced-based therapies and integrative treatment approaches. The program begins with a comprehensive two week intensive stabilization process by providing treatment focused solely on developing coping skills. Trauma therapy begins after that time to ensure patients are better able to tolerate distress.

Along with highly trained and experienced treatment staff, integrative approaches are provided by experienced community volunteers specializing in various practices, offering a comprehensive program to treat mind and body. Current courses offered are yoga, meditation, spirituality, recreation therapy, and art therapy. In addition, OASIS patients provide valuable time giving back to the community through volunteerism and working with the Veteran communities. Upon stabilization, patients partake in therapeutic passes allowing in-vivo exposure to specific post traumatic stress disorder triggers and continuously working towards goals identified in treatment. OASIS operates within a military treatment setting to ensure that the military culture is maintained, minimizing incongruence transitioning from civilian care and treatment back into a military setting.

Project C.A.R.E. (Comprehensive Aesthetic Restorative Effort)

As a result of combat trauma and training accidents, a great number of service members suffer major life altering injuries, to include limb loss and severe disfigurement. Although wounded Sailors, Marines and Soldiers receive

cutting-edge, state-of-the-art care, the consequences of these injuries lead to emotional distress and an altered self-image.

To help traumatically wounded recover, both physically and emotionally, Project C.A.R.E. was born. Its mission is to provide emotional support along with surgical and non-surgical care in an effort to improve appearance and restore function. It has been found that even the slightest improvement can dramatically increase self-esteem and quality of life.

Utilizing a team approach with multiple surgical, medical, and supportive services, each patient is individually evaluated and a treatment plan is formulated. Depending upon the circumstances, a combination of surgical and non-surgical treatments is planned, along with an emotional recovery plan to include support groups, mental health counseling, or both.



Project FOCUS

Project FOCUS (Families OverComing Under Stress) is designed for families needing to ramp up their resiliency to best handle

the demands of a deployment and combat and operational stress. Through parent, child and family sessions, FOCUS helps Navy and Marine families develop strong skills in problem solving, goal setting, communication and emotional regulation. The free program is offered through BUMED in collaboration with the University of California, Los Angeles. For details and a list of FOCUS locations, go to www.focusproject.org or call (310) 794-2482.

Psychological Health Outreach Program (P-HOP)

Funded by BUMED to support a gap in psychological support services for reservists and their families, the Psychological Health Outreach Program (P-HOP) teams, located at all five Reserve Component Command, provide effective outreach and referral services and behavioral health screening, and conduct training during Naval Operation Support Center visits and Yellow Ribbon events. Licensed mental health professionals, they are expert at finding and following up on resources. They also make demobilization contacts with returning warriors to offer assistance and support, and facilitate at Returning Warrior Workshops. For more information on the P-HOP team in your region, visit <http://www.navyreserve.navy.mil/Pages/PHOP.aspx>.

Returning Warrior Workshops (RWW)

Making a successful transition from the war zone to the home front is the focus of Returning Warrior Workshops (RWW), a well-received Yellow Ribbon program for Navy Reservists and other service members serving as Individual Augmentees (IAs). The workshops are expense-paid weekend events for about 200 service members and their spouses or significant others. In addition to presentations from senior military leaders who have been in combat, there are breakout sessions where participants discuss and help learn to resolve stressful situations arising from deployment and during reintegration. A number of resources and support services are available throughout the event, including counselors, reserve psychological health outreach program (P-HOP) staff and chaplains, to assist service members in re-acclimating with their families and to civilian life. For more information on workshops in your area, visit <https://www.navyreserve.navy.mil/reservefamilies/Pages/YellowRibbonReintegrationProgram.aspx>.

Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program

Navy Medicine's Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program (SARP) provides prevention, early indicated intervention, screening and diagnosis, and aftercare. SARP provides various levels of treatment at 51 sites. Treatment levels include residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient, early intervention, pre-care and continuing care. SARP services are provided to all active duty, retired and family members 18 and older. The program works closely with Navy Drug and Alcohol Program Advisors (DAPA), Marine Corps Substance Abuse Control Officers (SACO), and U.S. Coast Guard Command Drug & Alcohol Representatives (CRAR) to provide care.

Additional Resources

Navy Suicide Prevention website: www.suicide.navy.mil.

Combat operational stress control/management, resiliency materials and programs designed specifically for the Navy population are accessible at www.nmcph.med.navy.mil/healthy_living/psychological_health/stress_management/operandcombatstress.aspx.

Synthetic Drugs and Your Health: <http://www.med.navy.mil/Pages/Spice.aspx>.

(Source: BUMED)

Pay and Benefits

Family Separation Allowance

Family Separation Allowance (FSA) compensates qualified members for added expenses incurred because of an enforced family separation. There are three different categories depending on the status of the Sailor and their family members. Family separation allowance is \$250 per month. See the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR) Volume 7A, Chapter 27 for more information.

Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program

The Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program offers eligible enlisted members the opportunity to receive their choice of one of four incentive options for extension of the DoD tour length for 12 months or more. For more information see your command career counselor or MILPERSMAN Article 1306-300.

Hardship Duty Pay

Hardship Duty Pay is payable to members who are entitled to basic pay while performing duty designated by the Secretary of Defense as hardship duty. Current rates and locations are maintained in the DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 17.

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion allows earnings received while performing duties in, or in direct support of, areas designated as combat zones to be excluded from taxes. Exclusion is unlimited for enlisted members and warrant officers. For commissioned officers there is a limit on the amount of exclusion while serving in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area tax exclusion. For more information consult DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 44, or go to: www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/tax/10_combatzone_05.html

Imminent Danger Pay, Hostile Fire Pay

Imminent Danger Pay (IDP) is a threat-based pay, meaning it is payable when the member performs duty in an IDP area (designated by DoD). Hostile Fire Pay (HFP) is an event-based pay, meaning the member is exposed to an actual occurrence of hostile fire or an explosion of hostile mine. Designated areas are listed in DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 10. Prior to Dec. 31, 2011, members eligible for IDP were paid the full monthly rate of \$225 for any complete or partial month they served in a qualifying area. The 2012 National Defense Authorization Act modified IDP payments, limiting eligibility to only the actual days served in a qualifying area. Now service members will receive \$7.50 for each day they are on official duty in an IDP area up to the maximum monthly rate of \$225. See NAVADMIN 062/12. Until DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 10 is updated, the U.S. Code and OUSD (P&R) memo are the two governing documents that explain this shift in policy. The monthly rate is paid to members who serve an entire calendar month in an IDP area regardless of the number of individual days in that month. Members who are exposed to a hostile fire or hostile mine explosion event are eligible to receive non-prorated HFP in the full monthly amount of \$225. Members cannot receive both IDP and HFP in the same month.

Sea Duty Incentive Pay

Sea Duty Incentive Pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to \$750 per month for extension, or early return to sea (voluntary curtailment of shore duty). For more information on SDIP, visit: www.npc.navy.mil/career/payandbenefits/pages/sdip.aspx

Special Duty Assignment Pay

Special duty assignment pay (SDAP) is a monthly incentive pay to sustain manning levels and obtain high quality enlisted personnel for designated special duty assignments. For more information on SDAP, visit: www.npc.navy.mil/career/enlistedcareeradmin/pages/srb.aspx

Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB)

SRB is a re-enlistment incentive used to maintain desired manning in specific ratings and NEC'S. Highly responsive to needs of the Navy, SRB levels are subject to change. For more information on SRB, visit: www.npc.navy.mil/career/enlistedcareeradmin/Pages/SRB.aspx

Assignment Incentive Pay

Assignment Incentive Pay (AIP) incentivizes traditionally hard-to-fill assignments or less desirable geographic locations. For more AIP information including a listing of locations eligible for AIP, visit: www.npc.navy.mil/career/payandbenefits/pages/aip.aspx

Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus

Sailors skilled in a foreign language may be eligible for a foreign language proficiency bonus of up to \$500 per month for demonstrated proficiency in a foreign language or a maximum \$1,000 per month for more than one foreign language. Refer to OPNAVINST 7220.7G and NAVADMIN 091/11, for specific eligibility criteria.

Basic Allowance for Housing

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) reduces out-of-pocket expense for off-base living. This non-taxable allowance generally covers rent, utilities and renter's insurance. For details visit: militarypay.defense.gov/pay/bah/index.html.

Basic Allowance for Subsistence


Basic allowance for subsistence (BAS) is adjusted annually based on the cost of food. For details on 2012 rates, visit: www.dfas.mil/militarymembers.html.

Savings Deposit Program

The Savings Deposit Program (SDP) is allowed for Sailors during assignments and deployments to specified locations. SDP pays 10 percent interest and allows Sailors to deposit a portion of their current pay, up to a maximum of \$10,000. Interest paid on SDP is taxable and rules apply. For information, contact the local finance office prior to deployment. www.dfas.mil/militarymembers/payentitlements/sdp.html

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance in Addition to BAS

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance, in addition to BAS, is an additional food allowance some large military families may qualify for



and is based on total household income. Contact the fleet and family support center or a command financial specialist for assistance in determining eligibility. For details, go to: www.fns.usda.gov/fns/ or <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/fssa>.

Federal Tax Advantage

Because some allowances are not taxable, the result is actually additional compensation. Untaxed allowances include BAS, BAH, overseas housing allowance, cost-of-living allowance and FSA. Further tax advantages are available through participation in the Uniformed Services Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). See the pay and compensation calculator at: <https://staynavytools.bol.navy.mil/PCC/?B3=Launch+Calculator> or choose the calculator on www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/index.html.

Military Pay Raises

Annual military pay raises are linked to the employment cost index (ECI). Military pay raises are equal to a yearly increase in the ECI. But, pay raises may (and usually do) exceed these levels if authorized and funded by Congress. See www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/05_annualraise.html.

Medical and Dental

The TRICARE medical plan is one of the benefits afforded active and Reserve families. TRICARE is a regionally managed health care program. Contact a health care benefits advisor at your nearest military treatment facility or Navy Reserve activity. For additional information see www.tricare.mil.

Military Leave and Liberty

Active-duty members accumulate two-and-a-half days of leave per month, totaling 30 days of paid leave each year. While earned leave is intended for use throughout the year, members may carry forward leave not to exceed 75 days at the end of the fiscal year (this carryover eligibility has been extended to 30 September 2013 per 23 August 2010 NAVADMIN 281/10 when leave carryover resets to 60 days).

Navy Exchange/Commissary

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) manages tax-free, discounted shopping for quality goods and also manages Navy Lodges, ship's stores, and other programs. For more information visit the Navy Exchange Web site at <https://www.mynavyexchange.com>.

The Defense Commissary Agency operates a worldwide chain of grocery stores serving military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment. Shoppers save an average of more than 30 percent on their purchases which is worth about \$4,400 annual savings for a family of four. For more information visit the Commissary Web site at: www.commissaries.com.

Retirement Pay

One of the most attractive incentives of a military career is the retirement system that provides lifelong retirement income for those who serve 20 or more years. Active-duty and Reserve retirement plans differ. To view retirement plans and an easy-to-use online calculator visit:

www.npc.navy.mil/career/payandbenefits or www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/index.html and then choose the calculator.

Thrift Savings Plan

The Thrift Savings Plan is a 401(k)-like savings plan for Sailors. It accumulates long-term, tax-deferred (traditional contributions) or after-tax (Roth contributions) savings and earnings for a retirement nest egg, regardless of whether the Sailor remains for a full military career. Useful information can be found at: www.tsp.gov.

Certifications/NAVY COOL

The Navy's Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) identifies civilian credentials that best map to a Sailor's rating and training. The COOL Web site guides Sailors seeking training paths and funding toward industry-recognized, professional certification and licensure exams. This tool helps ensure Sailors have career opportunities within the Navy, as well as a successful follow-on career when they transition to the civilian workforce. For more information on Navy COOL visit: <https://www.cool.navy.mil>.

Navy Personnel Command Customer Service Center

The Navy Personnel Command (NPC) Customer Service Center (CSC) is the one-stop shop for all questions. If unsure about who to contact or where to go, call 1-866-U-ASK-NPC (1-866-827-5672) and let the customer service agents help you, or visit the CSC Web page at: www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/NPC/CSC.

E-mail questions can be sent to CSCMailbox@navy.mil.

THE BALANCING ACT – NAVY ASSISTANCE FOR SAILORS' LIVES

Pregnancy Policy


Known as the Postpartum Operational Deferment, the June 2007 revision of the Pregnancy and Parenthood Instruction (OPNAVINST 6000.1C) authorized an extension of current operational deferment from four to 12 months for new mothers. The increased operational deferment policy allows more time for families to arrange long-term child care. For more, see the Women's Policy Web site at: www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/BUPERS/WomensPolicy.

Adoption Leave

Navy families are authorized up to 21 days of non-chargeable administrative leave for parents who adopt children in a DoD-qualified adoption. After placement of the infant/child, one parent shall be exempt from duty away from the home station for four months. Details are covered in OPNAVINST 6000.1C Section 202 and MILPERSMAN 1050-420.

Paternity Leave

Male service members are able to take up to 10 days of administrative leave when their spouse gives birth to a child. The leave must be used within 365 days of the birth of the child. For more information, see NAVADMIN 341/08.

(Source: Navy Personnel Command) 

All Hands 2012 Navy Monthly Pay (proposed 1.7% pay increase for 2013)

Years of Service	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Enlisted Members														
E-9 ³	0	0	0	0	0	4,708.80	4,815.60	4,950.00	5,108.10	5,267.70	5,523.60	5,739.60	5,967.30	6,315.30
E-8	0	0	0	0	3,854.70	4,025.10	4,130.70	4,257.30	4,394.40	4,641.60	4,766.70	4,980.00	5,098.20	5,389.50
E-7	2,679.60	2,924.70	3,036.60	3,185.10	3,300.90	3,499.80	3,611.70	3,810.90	3,976.20	4,089.00	4,209.30	4,256.10	4,412.40	4,815.90
E-6	2,317.80	2,550.30	2,662.80	2,772.30	2,886.30	3,143.10	3,243.30	3,436.80	3,496.20	3,539.40	3,589.80	3,589.80	3,589.80	3,589.80
E-5	2,123.40	2,265.90	2,375.40	2,487.60	2,662.20	2,845.20	2,994.60	3,012.90	3,012.90	3,012.90	3,012.90	3,012.90	3,012.90	3,012.90
E-4	1,946.70	2,046.30	2,157.30	2,266.50	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10	2,363.10
E-3	1,757.40	1,868.10	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20	1,981.20
E-2	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30	1,671.30
E-1	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E-1 with less than four months: 1,294.50														
Warrant Officers														
W-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,930.00	7,281.60	7,543.50	7,833.30
W-4	3,897.60	4,192.50	4,312.80	4,431.30	4,635.00	4,836.90	5,040.90	5,348.70	5,618.10	5,874.30	6,084.00	6,288.60	6,589.20	7,117.80
W-3	3,558.90	3,707.40	3,859.50	3,909.30	4,068.90	4,382.70	4,709.10	4,862.70	5,040.60	5,224.20	5,553.60	5,776.20	5,909.40	6,243.30
W-2	3,149.40	3,447.30	3,539.10	3,602.10	3,806.40	4,123.80	4,281.00	4,436.10	4,625.40	4,773.30	4,907.40	5,067.60	5,173.20	5,256.90
W-1	2,764.50	3,061.80	3,141.90	3,311.10	3,511.20	3,805.80	3,943.50	4,135.50	4,324.80	4,473.60	4,610.70	4,776.90	4,776.90	4,776.90
Commissioned Officers														
O-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,647.10	15,723.30	16,050.60	16,620.00
O-9 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,685.10	13,882.50	14,167.20	14,664.00
O-8 ¹	9,683.10	10,000.20	10,210.80	10,269.60	10,532.40	10,971.00	11,073.30	11,489.70	11,609.10	11,968.20	12,487.80	11,725.50	11,725.50	11,785.20
O-7 ¹	8,045.70	8,419.80	8,592.60	8,730.00	8,979.00	9,225.00	9,509.40	9,792.90	10,077.30	10,971.00	11,725.50	11,725.50	11,725.50	11,785.20
O-6	5,963.40	6,551.70	6,981.30	6,981.30	7,008.00	7,308.60	7,348.20	7,348.20	7,765.80	8,504.10	8,937.60	9,370.50	9,617.10	10,350.60
O-5	4,971.30	5,600.40	5,988.00	6,061.20	6,303.00	6,447.60	6,765.90	6,999.30	7,301.10	7,763.10	7,982.40	8,199.30	8,446.20	8,446.20
O-4	4,289.40	4,965.60	5,296.80	5,370.60	5,678.10	6,007.80	6,418.50	6,738.30	6,960.60	7,088.10	7,161.90	7,161.90	7,161.90	7,161.90
O-3	3,771.30	4,275.30	4,614.60	5,031.00	5,271.90	5,536.50	5,707.80	5,988.90	6,135.60	6,135.60	6,135.60	6,135.60	6,135.60	6,135.60
O-2	3,258.60	3,711.30	4,274.40	4,418.70	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60	4,509.60
O-1	2,828.40	2,943.90	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60	3,558.60
Commissioned Officers (with more than four years of active service as an Enlisted Member or Warrant Officer)														
O-3 ²	0	0	0	5,031.00	5,271.90	5,536.50	5,707.80	5,988.90	6,226.20	6,362.40	6,548.10	6,548.10	6,548.10	6,548.10
O-2 ²	0	0	0	4,418.70	4,509.60	4,653.30	4,895.70	5,082.90	5,222.40	5,222.40	5,222.40	5,222.40	5,222.40	5,222.40
O-1 ²	0	0	0	3,558.60	3,800.10	3,940.80	4,084.50	4,225.50	4,418.70	4,418.70	4,418.70	4,418.70	4,418.70	4,418.70

Basic pay for an O-7 to O-10 is limited by Level II of the Executive Schedule which is \$14,975.10. Basic pay for O-6 and below is limited by Level V of the Executive Schedule which is \$12,141.60.
 1. While serving as Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff/Vice Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff, Chief of Navy Operations, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Army/Air Force Chief of Staff, Commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is \$20,587.80. (See note 1 above).
 2. Applicable to O-1 to O-3 with at least 4 years and 1 day of active duty or more than 1460 points as a warrant and/or enlisted member. See Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations for more detailed explanation on who is eligible for this special basic pay rate.
 3. For the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the AF, Sergeant Major of the Army or Marine Corps or Senior Enlisted Advisor of the JCS, basic pay is \$7,609.50. Combat Zone Tax Exclusion for O-1 and above is based on this basic pay rate plus the amount of HF/IDP the officer is receiving for the month, not to exceed \$225. Applicable to E-1 with 4 months or more of active duty. Basic pay for an E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty is \$1,378.80.
 Basic pay rate for Academy Cadets/Midshipmen and ROTC members/applicants is \$990.00.

Personal Readiness and Community Support

The Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness branch, OPNAV N-135, is home to the Navy's people programs. Together the programs address a continuum of support that contribute to the physical, emotional, spiritual and psychological well being of Sailors, their families, civilians and commands. This tightly integrated portfolio of programs focuses on building resilience through awareness and prevention, and helping Sailors and leaders to manage stress and take steps to reinforce their personal and unit resilience.

Behavioral Health

Operational Stress Control Program

Everyday military life can be extraordinarily stressful. Stressors at work at home or at sea can trigger reactions that harm both our personal health and unit readiness. Operational Stress Control (OSC) is about preventing these stress injuries and building resilience - our capacity to withstand, recover, grow and adapt in the face of stressors and changing demands. Resilience is more than the ability to bounce back from a stressful situation; it also means being prepared to perform better when faced with new challenges.

Since 2008, the OSC program has made significant strides in advancing understanding of operational stress and increasing awareness of resources available to Sailors, families and commands. OSC has also teamed with researchers, medical professionals and deck plate leaders to develop practical tools. Additionally OSC has introduced awareness training for Sailors at career milestones and also developed curricula targeted to help both senior and deck plate leaders to build practical skills.

Visit www.navynavstress.com for more program information and practical tips.

Suicide Prevention Program

The Navy approaches suicide prevention as an all-hands evolution, all of the time. Suicide prevention in the Navy is not only a peer-level effort, but a leadership imperative that begins with meaningful and effective Operational Stress Control and a command climate that is supportive of seeking help for stress issues. The

Suicide Prevention Program aims to provide Sailors, families and leaders with the tools and resources to remain mission-ready and mission effective, while leading emotionally and physically healthy lives. The program promotes resilience and awareness of suicide risk and protective factors to encourage bystander intervention.

For more information, see OPNAVINST 1720.4A and visit www.suicide.navy.mil.

Navy Alcohol And Drug Abuse Prevention (Nadap)

OPNAVINST 5350.4D governs the comprehensive alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and control policy and procedures for all Navy military personnel and establishes regulations to enforce that policy. The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Office supports enhanced Fleet, Family and Personal Readiness through an aggressive alcohol abuse and drug use prevention program. It is a comprehensive, institutionalized, science-based prevention program consisting of Sailor education, prevention awareness, advocacy, trend analysis/threat assessment and intervention.

Related strategic initiatives include:

- Reducing the number of drug positives and alcohol-related incidents
- Increasing prevention awareness
- Increasing Navy leadership awareness of prevention programs

Substance abuse puts lives and missions at risk, undercuts unit readiness and morale, and is inconsistent with Navy ethos and its core values of honor, courage, and commitment. For that reason, it benefits everyone to prevent substance abuse from occurring rather than dealing with its consequences. Prevention requires

responsibility and accountability at all levels. Good leadership and teamwork are the best defense against substance abuse and misuse.

For more information, visit the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Office at www.nadap.navy.mil.

Drug Detection And Deterrence Program

Navy's policy on drug abuse is "zero tolerance." Key elements in combating drug abuse are detection, deterrence and prevention. It is all dependent upon a vigorous and thorough urinalysis program. Frequent, random urinalysis is the most effective means to detect and deter drug abuse. Main objectives of the urinalysis program are to:

- Establish a valid and reliable means for inspecting personnel to assess command's readiness to carry out its assigned mission.
- Serve as a strong deterrent against drug abuse.
- Provide statistical data and demographics on the prevalence of drug abuse.


Alcohol and Drug Management Information Tracking System (ADMITS)

ADMITS is the primary information management system for NADAP and collects data on alcohol-related incidents, screenings, treatment, drug-testing results, etc. ADMITS maintains a computer database for the purpose to:

- Document and report alcohol-related prevention education, command/self-referrals, incidents, screenings, and treatment.
- Maintain a comprehensive database of all urinalysis (e.g., testing, results, and command compliance).
- Monitor all incidents of alcohol and drug abuse and misuse Navy-wide.

Alcohol Abuse Awareness & Prevention Program

Alcohol consumption is a personal decision, but must be done lawfully and responsibly. Irresponsible use of alcohol and alcohol abuse degrades personal readiness. Key elements of an effective program are education, good communication, and a command climate of personal responsibility and accountability. The minimum age to consume alcohol is 21 for all personnel.



Keep What You've Earned

This coming Spring, Navy will launch a new campaign, “Keep What You’ve Earned” that will address personal responsibility by informing Sailors of potential risks and consequences of alcohol abuse and engage Navy personnel in alcohol abuse prevention activities.

More information will be available at www.nadap.navy.mil in the coming months, including:

- Tips for Sailors on the risks and consequences of alcohol abuse and how to drink responsibly;
- Resources for Commanders and frontline leaders on how to empower Sailors to make responsible decisions and engage alcohol abuse prevention personnel; and
- Multimedia for Alcohol and Drug Control Officers and Drug Alcohol Program Advisors to display on base in an effort to prevent and reduce binge drinking.

You’ve earned it – don’t waste it. Visit www.nadap.navy.mil.

Physical Readiness Program Policy

The purpose of Physical Readiness Program (PRP) is to establish policy and requirements to ensure both Active and Reserve Component Sailors maintain a satisfactory level of physical fitness to support overall mission readiness.

Maintaining a prescribed level of physical fitness ensures personal and unit readiness to deploy world-wide, whenever and wherever needed. The Navy promotes a holistic approach to overall wellness that includes exercise, nutrition, weight control, tobacco cessation, prevention of alcohol abuse, and health and wellness education.

For more information and to view the instruction and Operating Guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at www.npc.navy.mil.

Physical Fitness Assessment

The first component of the Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) is the body composition assessment (BCA). The Physical Readiness Test (PRT) is the second component of the PFA. The PFA is conducted twice per year. Cycle 1 of the PFA is from Jan. 1 to June 31 and Cycle 2 is from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31. All Active and Reserve personnel must complete the PFA within these time frames.

The PRT provides commanding officers with an assessment of the general fitness of members of their command and provides a means to comply with DODI 1308.3 to develop and administer a physical fitness test that evaluates cardio-respiratory endurance, muscular endurance, and muscular strength. The PRT includes three events: the curl-up, push-up, and the 1.5 mile run/walk. Alternate cardio-respiratory events may be conducted with approval.

For more information and to view the instruction and Operating Guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at www.npc.navy.mil.

Navy Nutrition Program

The OPNAV Navy Nutrition Program’s goal is to create environments that make the healthy choice the easy choice, and to empower individuals to make informed choices. This is accomplished by acknowledging quality distinctions in food and that nutrition is a key element of resiliency and overall wellbeing. Efforts focus on:

- Increasing food literacy, the degree to which people understand food and process information about food choices.
- Changing the food environment to increase access to healthful food choices that are tasty and satisfying while simultaneously decreasing access to highly processed, unhealthful foods.
- Establishing policy for sustainable changes including nutrition education, food purchasing practices, food preparation and community involvement.

For more information, visit Navy nutrition at www.npc.navy.mil.

Physical Readiness Information Management System

The Physical Readiness Information Management System (PRIMS) is the Navy’s application that tracks every Sailor’s (Active and Reserve) Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) data IAW OPNAVINST 6110.1J Physical Readiness Program. Per this instruction, it is the Sailor’s responsibility to, “review and verify accuracy of PFA data in PRIMS within 60 days of the PFA Cycle.”

In addition to tracking PFA information, all Sailors should be aware this data is used for promotion, transfer, and special duty purposes.

As of Nov. 5, 2012, many Sailors are missing records for Cycle 1 2012: over 8,200 active duty Sailors and over 15,700 reserve Sailors. The Physical Readiness Program office encourages all Sailors to review PRIMS records from 2012 and ensure correct data entry. Please contact your Command Fitness Leader (CFL) for any questions/concerns.

For more information, visit PRIMS at <https://www.bol.navy.mil>.

Sexual Assault Prevention And Response (Sapr)

Sexual assault is counter to Navy core values, high standards of professionalism, and personal discipline. Navy’s SAPR program includes comprehensive education and training, 24/7 response capability for victim support, standardized worldwide reporting procedures, and a system of accountability that protects all Sailors. For more information refer to OPNAVINST 1752.1B or www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/sapr/Pages/default.aspx.

Command Sponsor And Indoctrination Programs

Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs are designed to facilitate the adaptation of Sailors and family members into a new working and living environment, to minimize the anxiety associated with any Permanent Change of Station (PCS) move, and to provide Sailors and their families the greatest opportunity for a successful and productive tour of duty.

Policy support is provided by Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness (N135F). Additional Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs information can be found at the following websites:

- www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/SponsorshipandIndoc/
- www.cnic.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site/index.htm
- https://www.cnic.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site/WhatWeDo/FleetandFamilyReadiness/FamilyReadiness/FleetAndFamilySupport-Program/RelocationAssistance/PreparingForYourMove/index.htm



Deployment Health Assessment Process

The Deployment Health Assessment (DHA) Process establishes policy and procedures to ensure timely and accurate completion of DHAs for Active and Reserve Component service members.

Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness Division (OPNAV N135F) is responsible for policy development and oversight. Commander, U. S. Fleet Forces Command is responsible for DHA execution and compliance enforcement. Navy Medicine is responsible for medical-related support services necessary for service members to complete DHAs. DHAs augment the Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) and are not intended as a substitute.

Medical research indicates that health concerns, particularly those involving mental health, are more frequently identified several months following deployment. DHAs capture necessary data to monitor the health of Sailors in order to proactively identify and manage health issues before they become chronic problems. They are conducted at critical milestones in the deployment process. The three major components of the DHA process are:

- Pre-Deployment Health Assessment (Pre-DHA) (DD2795), completed at home station or at a Navy Mobilization Processing Site (NMPS) no earlier than 60 days prior to deployment to screen any pre-existing conditions and determine if Sailors are fit for deployment.
- Post Deployment Health Assessment (PDHA) (DD2796), completed within 30 days before or after deployment to assess Sailor's health and to assist Health Care Providers identify and provide present and future medical care; and for RC Sailors, before they are released from active duty.
- Post Deployment Health Re-assessment (PDHRA) (DD2900), completed 90 to 180 days after deployment. PDHRA extends the continuum of care for service members' deployment-related health concerns. Additional DHA information can be found at:
 - OPNAVINST 6100.3 (12 Jan 09) Deployment Health Assessment Process <http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/06000%20>

Medical%20and%20Dental%20Services/06-100%20General%20Physical%20Fitness/6100.3.pdf

- DoDI 6490.3 (11 Aug 06) Deployment Health www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/649003p.pdf
- Instructions for completion and access to electronic DHAs <https://www-nmcphc.med.navy.mil/edha>
- Additional DHA-related information is available at www.pdhealth.mil
- For access or assistance with MRRS, contact OPNAV (N16), MRRS Program Coordination Office at 703-693-3418/DSN 225 or e-mail MRRSPO@navy.mil

Transition Assistance Program Update

Transition Goals, Plans, Success – or Transition GPS – replaces the 20-year-old Transition Assistance Program (TAP) and is designed to strengthen, standardize and expand counseling and guidance for Active and Reserve Sailors separating from the Navy after serving 180 or more days of active duty. As part of the Veterans Opportunity to Work (VOW) to Hire Heroes Act, Transition GPS went into effect in November 2012 and will be fully implemented in 2013.

Transition GPS has four key components that significantly improve your transition support:

- Mandatory Pre-Separation Assessment and Individual Counseling
- Mandatory 5-day Transition GPS Core Curriculum
- Optional 2-day Career-Specific Curriculum
- Mandatory CAPSTONE, which must be completed no later than 90 days prior to separation

For additional information to assist with your transition countdown, visit the following websites:

- O*NET "Interest Profiler" at www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip;
- Translate your military skills at www.online.onetcenter.org/crosswalk;
- Compare civilian credentials to enlisted rating, using Navy COOL at <https://www.cool.navy.mil>;
- Register for Veterans Affairs (VA) eBenefits at <https://www.ebenefits.va.gov/ebenefits-portal/>;

- Verify military experience and training at <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/vmet/index.jsp>;
- Career interest inventory assessment at www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip;
- Review the benefits of Reserve Affiliation at www.navyreserve.com and www.npc.navy.mil/career/transition.

Personal Financial Management Education, Training And Counseling Program

Personal Financial Management (PFM) Education, Training, and Counseling Program, provides guidance to commands, Command Financial Specialists (CFSs), Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) and Sailors. PFM emphasizes a proactive, career lifecycle approach to Sailors' personal financial responsibility and accountability by providing basic principles and practices of sound money management, counseling tools and referral services.


The FFSC PFM staff provides CFS training throughout the year, creating a cadre of experts to assist command by coordinating and managing the PFM program at the command level.

Policy is provided by Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness (N135F). OPNAVINST 1740.5B and additional PFM program information is available at the following websites:

- <http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/01000%20Military%20Personnel%20Support/01-700%20Morale,%20Community%20and%20Religious%20Services/1740.5B%20CH1.pdf>
- www.cnic.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site/index.htm

Exceptional Family Member Program Executive Summary

The Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) ensures that Navy families with EFMs are assigned only to those areas overseas and at CONUS locations where their specialized medical and educational needs can be met. Special needs include any special medical, dental, mental health, developmental or educational requirement, wheelchair accessibility, adaptive equipment or assistive technology devices and services.



The Exceptional Family Member Program is defined as a program that is comprised of three elements:

1. Identification and Enrollment;
2. Assignment Coordination;
3. Family Support.

The Program interfaces with other military and civilian agencies to provide comprehensive and coordinated medical, educational, community and personnel assignments and support to military families with special needs. EFMP ensures optimum use of funding by considering the Navy's requirements, the Service member's career, and the special needs of family members.

Special emphasis should be placed on the member's obligation to maintain worldwide assignability and to meet the needs of the Navy.

EFMP enrollment is mandatory and required immediately upon identification of a special need. In August 2011, the Navy launched Phase I of the NFAAS EFM capability. It allows for automated enrollment for new enrollees.

The Navy has 32 EFMP case liaisons located at Fleet and Family Support Centers throughout the fleet. Case Liaisons provide information and referral services, assistance with enrollment, and individualized service plans and case management. All commands have an EFMP point of contact to provide information and guidance to service members and leadership.

Command points of contact and Navy Military Treatment Facility (MTF) EFMP Coordinators can assist service and family members with the enrollment process. Assistant Commander, Navy Personnel Command, Career Management (PERS-4) is responsible for implementing program execution functions. Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness (N135) is responsible for program oversight, monitoring and policy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), Patient Administration (M3) is responsible for policy for health care providers and patient administrators.

Additional Navy EFMP information can be found at www.npc.navy.mil and:

- OPNAVINST 1754.2D Exceptional Family Member Program is available at <http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/01000%20Military%20Personnel%20Support/01-700%20Morale,%20Community%20and%20Religious%20Services/1754.2C.pdf>

- The Navy EFM program website is available at www.npc.navy.mil/CommandSupport/ExceptionalFamilyMember/
- The DOD MilitaryHOMEFRONT website is available at www.militaryhomefront.dod.mil
- Exceptional Family Member Program Resource Guide (NAVPERS 15614J)
- The Navy Exceptional Family Member Program (VCR or DVD - NAVPERS 806683)

Family Advocacy Program

The Navy Family Advocacy Program (FAP) provides services to active duty Sailors and their family members who are experiencing domestic abuse or child abuse/neglect.

FAP was established to offer prevention efforts, early identification and intervention, support for victims, and treatment for abusers. FAP is most often housed within the Fleet and Family Support Centers. The major components of FAP are prevention, identification, reporting, evaluation, intervention, and follow-up on all allegations of domestic abuse or child abuse/neglect.

Navy and DoD policy, as well as public law, require commanding officers to address issues of domestic abuse and child abuse by providing prevention and education, victim safety and response, offender accountability, counseling and supportive services, and active leadership involvement.

Domestic abuse or child abuse/neglect by Sailors constitutes significant impediments to mission readiness, endangers victims, and is prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Additional FAP information can be found at the following websites:

- OPNAVINST 1752.2B Family Advocacy Program at <http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/01000%20Military%20Personnel%20Support/01-700%20Morale,%20Community%20and%20Religious%20Services/1752.2B.pdf>
- DoD FAP guidance/directives at <https://www.nffsp.org/skins/nffsp/home.aspx>
- DoD has issued guidance on a wide range of matters relating to domestic violence at www.commanderspage.dod.mil and <http://militaryhomefront.dod.mil>.

Family Care Plan

Service members are responsible to ensure family members/dependents are cared for during deployments, reserve mobilizations and temporary duty, as well as at all other times during which the service member is unavailable. The Family Care Policy applies to all Navy personnel, active and Reserve. Emergency-essential civilian and contractor personnel meeting the same parental status as active duty and reserve personnel are encouraged to develop a Family Care Plan.

A Family Care Plan is required under the following conditions:


- A service member with primary or shared physical custody of a minor child and who is not married to the other natural or adoptive parent of the child;
- Both members of a married dual military couple where one or both have primary or shared physical custody of a minor child;
- Service members who are legally responsible for an adult family member who is incapable of providing for themselves in the absence of the service member;
- Certain family circumstances or other personal status changes resulting in a service member becoming legally and primarily responsible for the care of another person.

Sailors must submit a new or updated Family Care Plan upon reporting to a new duty station, change in caregiver circumstances, or change in personal or family circumstances (birth or adoption of a child, assumption of sole care for an elderly or disabled family member, etc).

Fleet policy support is provided by Personal Readiness and Community Support, Personal and Family Readiness (N135F).

References

- Family Care Plan PDF; DODINST 1342.19;
- U.S. Navy Family Care Policy PDF ; OPNAVINST 1740.4D;
- DON Family Care Plan Certificate NAVPERS 1740/6;
- Family Care Plan Arrangements NAVPERS 1740/7

(Source: Naval Personnel Center) 

Navy Wounded Warrior/Safe Harbor

NAVY WOUNDED WARRIOR SAFE HARBOR

Navy Wounded Warrior provides seriously wounded, ill, and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen, as well as their families, with the highest quality non-medical care, allowing them to get well without distractions. The program tailors assistance to each enrolled service member's individual recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration needs. Navy Wounded Warrior non-medical care managers are based at all major Naval Medical and VA Polytrauma Centers across the country. Support includes housing adaption; child and youth care; pay and personnel assistance; employment and education services; adaptive athletics; and more. Call 1-855-NAVY WWP (628-9997) to learn about enrollment.

(Source: Naval Personnel Center)

ABOVE—HM2 Max Rohn competes for Team Navy/Coast Guard in track events at the 2012 Warrior Games.

MA3 Nathan DeWalt starts the 100-meter wheelchair race during the first Wounded Warrior Pacific Trials at the Iolani School Kozuki Stadium.

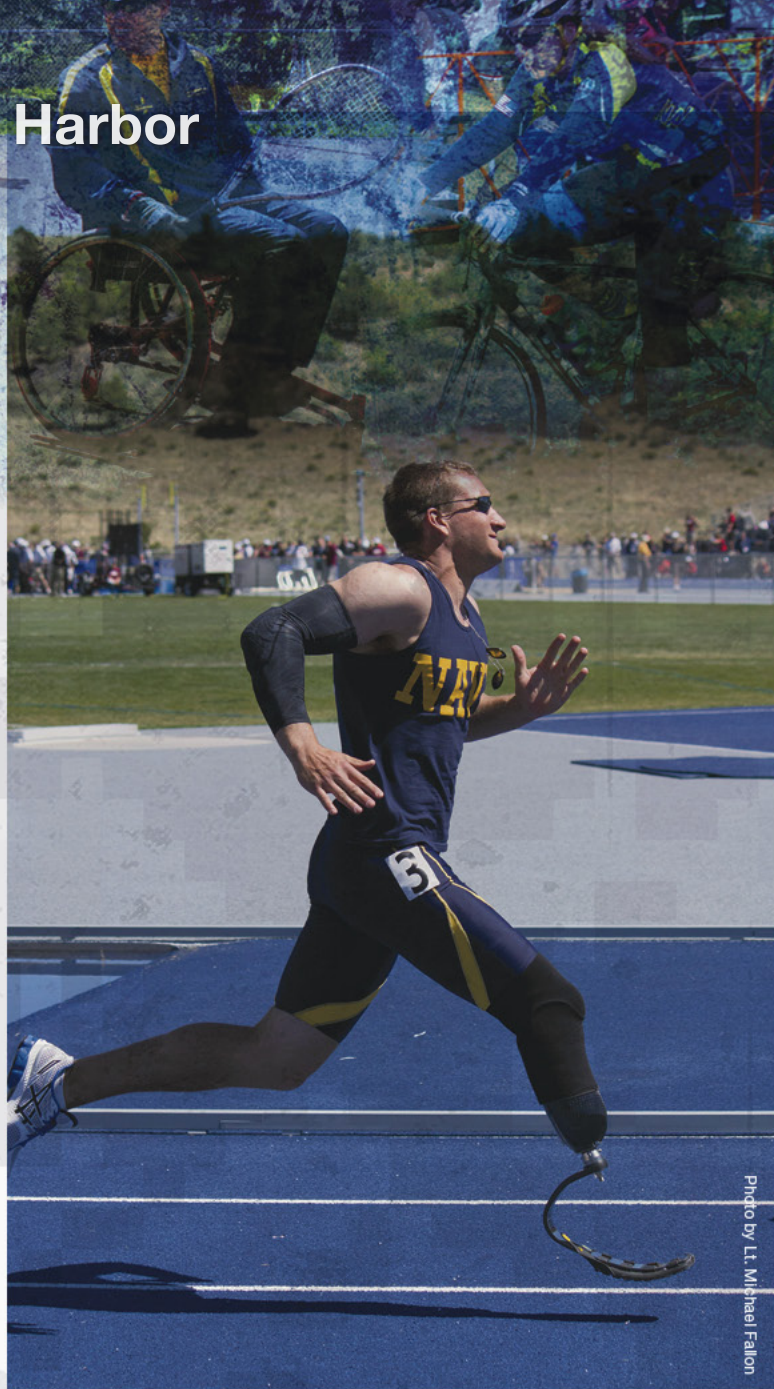


Photo by Lt. Michael Fallon



Photo by MC2 Jon Dasbach

Education and Training

Naval Education And Training Command

The Navy today is not the Navy of our grandfathers or fathers. Whereas in the past wars were fought out on the open sea or field, and between readily identifiable foes, conflicts today involve multiple foes that are not only difficult to identify on the field— they might not be on the “field” at all — they might be in cyberspace.

It is in this dynamic, constantly changing arena that the Navy works to preserve freedom, deter aggression, and provide humanitarian relief when needed.

Naval Education and Training Command’s mission is to provide individual skills training leadership development programs, and other

associated skills to Sailors, as well as selected Marines, Soldiers, Airmen Coastguardsmen, and international students from more than 150 nations.

The scope of NETC’s mission includes maintaining an aggressive training schedule to support current Naval operations, while looking toward future Fleet requirements. NETC is comprised of more than 12,000 military and civilian staff at more than 230 subordinate activities and detachments in the United States and at remote sites overseas. This team of military and civilian professionals provides individual training to more than 36,000 students on any given day – about 14 percent of the Navy.

Training works with the Fleet to take a human performance approach to analyzing and solving performance gaps. Sailors’ knowledge, skills and abilities required to be successful at a job, task or function are identified and NETC designs training to respond to those needs – as they are determined by the fleet.

Training Support Centers

Training Support Centers provide administrative support military training to regional training commands, freeing the training staff to focus directly on skills training issues.

Training Support Center (TSC) Great Lakes

TSC Great Lakes houses five learning sites supporting Surface Navy Schools. TSC delivers Navy military training 24/7 to ensure new Sailors are personally, professionally and physically prepared for duty in the fleet.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tscgl

Training Support Center (TSC) Hampton Roads

TSCHR is the single point of service for all student management and training support functions for more than 30 training sites at five locations in the Hampton Roads area.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tsc_hr

Training Support Center (TSC) San Diego

TSCSD supports the fleet training mission by providing student management and leadership and management of training opportunities at high-demand schools needed to meet deployment requirements.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tscsd

Learning Centers

The Learning Centers are structured to support specific Fleet enterprises such as surface, aviation, expeditionary, etc. Each center focuses on developing and providing training for specific enlisted ratings and officer designators.

Center for Service Support (CSS)

CSS provides Sailors in the Naval administration, logistics and media services ratings and imparts the knowledge and skills to support our fleet’s war fighting mission. Ratings: CS, LN, LS, MU, PS, SH, YN, MC.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/css

Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving (CENEODD)

CENEODD provides diver and explosive ordnance disposal training to all services, delivers knowledge to satisfy validated training requirements and improves Navy and joint force operational readiness through personal, professional, and leadership growth. Ratings: ND, EOD.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceneoddive



Education and Training

Photo by Ens. Elizabeth Allen



Surface Warfare Officers School (SWOS)

SWOS provides a continuum of professional education and training in support of Surface Navy requirements that prepares officers and enlisted engineers to serve at sea. Ratings: DC, EM, EN, GSE, GSM, HT, MM, MR, FN.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/swos

Center for Information Dominance (CID)

CID delivers full-spectrum cyber information warfare and intelligence training to achieve decision superiority for the fleet. Ratings: IT, CTI, CTM, CTN, CTR, CTT, IS.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceninfodom

Center for Sea Air and Land (SEAL) and Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman (SWCC)

The Center for SEAL and SWCC is the Naval Special Warfare proponent for career management, warrior development and selection, professional military education and provides innovative solutions that optimize human capital and war fighting ability. Ratings: SO, SB.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/censealswcc

Naval Chaplaincy School and Center

The Naval Chaplaincy School and Center thoroughly equips chaplains and religious program specialists for professional religious ministry in the sea services. Rating: RP

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/chaplain

Center For Security Forces (CENSECFOR)

CENSECFOR develops and delivers anti-terrorism and Navy security force training to achieve war fighting superiority. Rating: MA.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfc

Engineering Duty Officer (EDO) School

The Engineering Duty Officer School trains tomorrow's engineers and acquisition professionals. EDO School provides two courses of instruction for ED officers (active and reserve); The Basic Course for new ED officers and the Senior Course for EDOs that have been selected to commander.

Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (CNATT)

CNATT delivers entry-level and advanced skills including technical, operator, management, and leadership training in support of 31

aircraft platforms and other aviation systems. Ratings: AB, AC, AD, AE, AG, AM, AME, AO, AS, AT, AW, PR, AZ, AN

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cnatt

Submarine Learning Center (SLC)

SLC coordinates and executes the training and education vision for the submarine force, including individual and team training for all undersea curriculums, training delivery methodologies, and for developing and maintaining professional development continuums for all undersea warfare. Ratings: ET(SS), ET(SWS), FT, MM(SS), STS

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/slc

Center for Surface Combat Systems (CSCS)

CSCS provides individual training skills in combat systems maintenance, operations and employment to officers and enlisted Sailors. Team training is executed aboard ship during advanced warfare training. Ratings: BM, DT, FC, GM, IC, MN, OS, QM, STG, SN

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cscs

Center for Seabees and Facilities Engineering (CSFE)

CSFE provides training for Civil Engineer Corps Officers, Seabees, and facility and environmental professionals. Ratings: BU, CE, CM, EA, EO, SW, UT.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe

Center for Personal and Professional Development

The Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD) is responsible for providing a wide-range of products and services that equip Sailors to think critically, act responsibly and lead proactively to meet ever changing global challenges. CPPD is the lead agent for the Navy College Program and the parent command of the Command Leadership School, Newport, R.I. Rating: NC.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cppd



Naval Service Training Command (NSTC)

NSTC oversees 98 percent of the initial officer and enlisted accessions training for the Navy, including Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) and Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (NJROTC) citizenship development programs. NSTC also oversees Officer Training Command (OTC) at Naval Station Newport, R.I. and Recruit Training Command (RTC), the Navy's only boot camp, at Naval Station Great Lakes, Ill.

In addition to brick and mortar schools, selected training is also conducted via the World Wide Web through the Navy eLearning system via Navy Knowledge Online (NKO). To support Sailors, 191 surface ships and submarines carry a Navy Information/Application Product Suite or NIAPS server with eLearning course loaded on them. Since the learning content and applications are hosted aboard ships, Sailors can complete self-paced training without Internet connectivity being required. Once a course is completed, the ship's server periodically updates and synchronizes with the shore Electronic Training Jacket (ETJ). In FY 2012 Navy eLearning logged more than 216,953 eLearning courses completed by afloat commands.

www.netc.navy.mil/netc/Commands/nstc.aspx

NKO — <http://wwwa.nko.navy.mil>

Navy COOL

Navy Credentialing Opportunities Online (COOL) is a great way for a Sailor to turn their training into a job when they leave the Navy.

Navy COOL is a centralized, Web-based hub that consolidates information from numerous sources on certifications, licenses, apprenticeships and growth opportunities that correspond with each Navy rating, job and occupation and provides funding for Navy enlisted personnel to obtain these civilian licenses and certifications.

More than 76,000 certification examinations have been funded by Navy COOL, with Sailors earning a pass rate of 95.32 percent, compared to a national average of 70.85 percent for civilian pass rates.

The end result of the pursuit of a civilian certification is that the Sailor's individual

professional knowledge and skill-set usually increases due to the extra preparation time required for certification examinations and ongoing maintenance of that certification.

The real benefit to the Navy is having a Sailor with increased individual proficiency as a result of gaining and maintaining additional industry-recognized skills. The Navy COOL program is a definite win for the Sailor, the Navy and the civilian Department of Labor workforce.

https://www.cool.navy.mil

Voluntary Education

The Navy's Voluntary Education (VOLED) Program equips our mobile workforce with strong analytical skills, which supports their ability to make informed decisions as they pursue life-long learning goals. Education services are provided by professional counselors at 35 Navy College Offices (NCO) located worldwide and via the Virtual Education Center (VEC), which operates 15 hours per day, five days a week. These education specialists offer comprehensive information about numerous programs and services that allow Navy personnel to pursue and complete credentials, Department of Labor trade certificates, and college degrees. Services include developing an education plan, reviewing and updating a Sailor/Marine American Council on Education Registry Transcript (SMART), proctoring academic and

language tests, and authorizing tuition assistance (TA) funding. In FY 12 the Navy funded 135,449 courses totaling \$86,386,000.

More information on VOLED programs and services is provided by NCOs during local education fairs/briefings, through the VEC at 877-838-1659, and on the Navy College Program website.

https://www.navycollege.navy.mil

(Source: Naval Education and Training Command)



Photo by Gary Nichols



Photo by Gary Nichols



Individual Augmentee (IA) Duty

Navy Refines Processes, Improves Training, Support For Individual Augmentees, Families

Approximately 10,000 Sailors are on IA orders at any given time, and more than 80,000 Sailors have been on an IA assignment since 2002.

The Navy is committed to improving the process of assigning IA Sailors and to supporting them and their families with the same commitment and care that deploying Sailors and their families traditionally receive. Several organizations play key roles in providing oversight and support to our Sailors deploying for nontraditional expeditionary missions in support of over-seas contingency operations (OCO).

U.S. Fleet Forces Command is the executive agent for the IA continuum and Navy Installations Command is the executive agent for IA family support. The following key stakeholders in the IA continuum are vital to the success of IA Sailors and family support:

- Navy Personnel Command - orders generation and personnel support
- Navy Reserve Forces Command - administration and oversight of Reserve personnel
- Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC) - supervision and coordination of IA training
- Commander, Task Force-Individual Augmentee - Boots-on-Ground administrative support
- Navy Mobilization and Processing Sites (NMPS) – The sites in Norfolk, San Diego, Gulfport, Miss., and Port Hueneme, Calif., provide in-processing support ensuring Sailors are prepared for deployment. During redeployment, they ensure Sailors' needs, issues and concerns are addressed prior to reintegration into Navy and civilian life.
- Fleet and Family Support Centers - dedicated support to Navy families throughout the IA continuum.

Deciding To Be A Navy IA

There are four primary assignment processes that determine how IA Sailors deploy: Global Support Assignment (GSA), Individual Augmentee Manpower Management (IAMM), Reserve Component Mobilization (RC Mob) and OCO Support Assignment (OSA) Sailors. With recent changes implemented, only officers fill billets in the GSA process. RC Mob assignments provide the right RC Sailor with the right skills at the right time. IAMM assignments meet the dynamic demands of the combatant commanders. The OSA process, that went into effect for enlisted Sailors on Nov. 1, 2010, encourages volunteerism and eliminates inequities identified in other processes.

IA billets supporting OSA assignments can be viewed on the Career Management System-Individual Detailing, www.npc.navy.mil/Enlisted/CMS.

Officers can contact their specialty detailer for IA assignments. Reserve Component Sailors can sign up to receive automated emails for

mobilization opportunities by subscribing to GovDelivery www.navyreserve.navy.mil.

Career Benefits Of Volunteering For IA Duty

IA tours are career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition. Some incentives include guaranteed follow-on detailing, advancement exams options, campaign/service awards, projected rotation date extensions if coming from shore duty, OCO Navy enlisted classification or additional qualified designations, concurrent evaluations/fitness reports, and increased IA advancement rates. To learn about additional IA incentives, go to the FAQ section on the Navy IA website; www.ia.navy.mil.

IA Deployment Orders

First and foremost, read your orders. Sailors receive different orders based on the assignment process they are billeted to fill. GSA Sailors receive two sets of orders. The first set of orders for a permanent change of station

is received shortly after negotiating with the detailer and has details for detaching from the current command and reporting to ECRC San Diego or Norfolk. The second set of orders for temporary additional duty (TEMADD) outline point-of-contact information, training site locations, transportation, OCONUS deployment and additional guidance (NAVADMIN 333/10).

IAMM Sailors receive TEMADD/Indeterminate Temporary Duty (ITDY) orders. Emergent requirements due to operational need mean delivery of orders to the selected IA may be less than 60 days prior to the first interim stop report date (NAVADMIN 332/10).

RC Mob Sailors receive involuntary orders. Notification for involuntary mobilization is a minimum of 60 days with the goal of 180 days notification. NRFC uses volunteers to fill mobilization requirements to the maximum extent possible. Sailors who desire to volunteer for mobilization are encouraged to contact their Navy Operational Support Center and have their manpower availability status codes updated to a volunteer status (NAVADMIN 235/08).

OSA Sailors will not receive TEMADD orders. These orders will take them from their current parent command to the identified NMPS, through a mission-specific training track into theater for their OSA assignment, and back to their parent command (NAVADMIN 334/10).

To view their orders, IA Sailors can log onto BUPERS Online (BOL) www.bol.navy.mil, select the *Navy Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System* link, and click "View My Orders."

Command Individual Augmentee Coordinator (CIAC)

Every command is required to have a CIAC. A CIAC is the command's representative who supports the IA Sailor before, during, and after deployment. CIACs are the IA Sailor's "first line of defense" for IA information and support. They work closely with the command's ombudsman and individual deployment sup-



Photo by MCC Michael B. Watkins

port specialists (IDSS) to ensure the family is supported while the Sailor is deployed.

Training

All IA Sailors are required to complete the pre-deployment online training courses listed in the latest Expeditionary Screening Checklist (NAVPERS 1300/22). The courses are accessible on the Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) e-Learning under the mandatory training “For All Individual Augmentees.” These online courses prepare Sailors for pre-deployment training pipelines, to include Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training, a three-week program that provides Navy IAs with the basic combat skills training for their Boots-on-Ground tour.

Requirements

The Expeditionary Screening Checklist is a detailed checklist IA Sailors are required to complete to ensure they are ready for deployment. It includes medical and dental screenings (NAVMED 1300/4), as well as government travel card, security clearance, training and personal requirements. Commanding officers report the IA Sailors’ suitability via BOL. The expeditionary screening checklist is available

on the Navy IA website or on Navy Personnel Command’s website www.npc.navy.mil.

Noble Eagle Number

The Noble Eagle (NE) number is a tracking number applied to a specific IA mission. It can be found in every IA Sailor’s orders. IA Sailors should provide their NE number to their families to expedite location and communication in case of any emergency situation. A brief description of NE numbers is available on NKO under the “Individual Augmentee” tab.

Family Support

The Navy is just as committed to the families of IA Sailors as to the Sailors themselves. To guarantee families receive the best support possible, IA Sailors need to update their family member information in the Navy Family Accountability and Assessment System.

If a family changes location during the deployment, needs help or has general questions, they can contact the CIAC, ombudsman, Individual Deployment Support Specialists or the ECRC IA family help desk at ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil. For emergencies, they can contact the 24-hour toll-free hotline at (877) 364-4302 with their deployed IA Sailor’s NE number.

Reintegrating After Deployment

Sailors returning from an IA deployment have had a wide-range of experiences. During the Warrior Transition Program in Sembach, Germany, Sailors begin the process of reintegration back into normal Navy or civilian life. There, Sailors complete a Post-Deployment Health Assessment, and six months later they complete a follow-on Post-Deployment Health Re-Assessment, both outlined in Defense Health Assessment guidance.

Following their return to CONUS, Sailors can attend Returning Warrior Workshops (RWW), a key component of the DoD Yellow Ribbon Program for Reintegration. RWWs are designed to enhance the resiliency of active component and Reserve component Sailors who have completed IA assignments in combat zones or were exposed to highly stressful situations during deployment. These week-end events provide an atmosphere to address personal stress associated with nontraditional deployments and are comprised of workshops intended to assist Sailors with successful reintegration back into work, community and family life. The RWW schedule is posted on the Navy IA website.

(Source: U.S. Fleet Forces Command, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command and Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center)

Expeditionary Warfare

Commander Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC), Virginia Beach, Va.

NECC serves as the type commander for the Navy's expeditionary forces and as central management for the readiness, resources, manning, training and equipping of those forces.

NECC is a command element and force provider for integrated maritime expeditionary missions. NECC provides expeditionary forces capable of performing waterborne and ashore anti-terrorism/force protection, theater security cooperation and engagement, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief contingency response. Upon request, NECC supplements Coast Guard homeland security requirements while training and equipping forces to support joint mission requirements.

COASTAL RIVERINE FORCE (CORIVFOR)

Coastal Riverine Force operates in harbors, rivers, bays, across the littorals and ashore. The primary mission of CORIVFOR is to conduct maritime security operations across all phases of military operations defending high-value assets, critical maritime infrastructure, ports and harbors both inland and on coastal waterways against enemies and when commanded conduct offensive combat operations.

In support of Navy Fleet operations, CORIVFOR is able to operate in the green water to shore areas in conjunction with Amphibious Readiness Groups, Expeditionary Strike Groups, Carrier Strike Groups, Global Partnership Stations, and Military Sealift Command ships. In addition to afloat security, CORIVFOR units also operate ashore in support of ground operations and Theater Security Cooperation missions. CORIVFOR is capable of conducting 24-hour operations in all weather conditions and climates

Commander, Coastal Riverine Group (CORIVGRU) 1, San Diego

- Coastal Riverine Group 1, Det Guam
- Coastal Riverine Squadron (CORIVRON) 3, San Diego, Calif.
- CORIVRON 1, San Diego, Calif. (Reserve)
- CORIVRON 11, Seal Beach, Calif. (Reserve)

Commander, Coastal Riverine Group (CORIVGRU) 2, Virginia Beach, Va. (Lead)

- Coastal Riverine Group 2, Det. Bahrain
- CORIVRON 2, Little Creek, Va.
- CORIVRON 4, Portsmouth, Va.
- CORIVRON 8, Newport, R.I. (Reserve)
- CORIVRON 10, Jacksonville, Fla. (Reserve)

CORIVFOR Training and Evaluation Unit, Little Creek, Va.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

EOD conducts counter improvised explosive device operations both ashore and at sea. They locate, identify, and render safe explosive hazards and disarm underwater explosives such as mines. EOD technicians can handle chemical, biological and radiological threats, and are the only military EOD force that can both parachute from the air to reach distant targets or dive under the sea to disarm weapons. Mobile diving and salvage units are the only DoD capability that provides force protection and dive services in the combat zone to clear harbors of navigation hazards, engage in underwater search-and-recovery operations, and perform limited underwater repairs on ships.

Commander, EOD Group 1, San Diego

- EOD Mobile Unit (EODMU) 1, San Diego
- EODMU 3, San Diego
- EODMU 5, Guam
- EODMU 11, Imperial Beach, Calif.
- Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, Pearl Harbor
- EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU) 1, San Diego
- EOD Expeditionary Support Unit (EODESU) 1, San Diego
- EOD Operational Support Unit (EODOSU) 7, San Diego

Commander, EOD Group 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

- EODMU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODMU 6, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODMU 8, Rota, Spain
- EODMU 12, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODESU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODTEU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- MDSU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- OOD Operational Support Unit (EODOSU) 10, Virginia Beach, Va.

Commander, Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG) Williamsburg, Va.

The Navy Expeditionary Logistics Force is responsible for providing expeditionary logistics capabilities for the Navy or joint service-customers, primarily within the maritime domain of the littorals. NAVELSG conducts surface- and air cargo handling missions, cargo terminal and warehouse operations, fuels distribution, ordnance reporting and handling and expeditionary communications.

As part of NECC, NAVELSG deploys tailored force packages providing expeditionary logistics to combatant commanders and component commanders, and provides support to all NECC deployed commands, detachments and teams. NAVELSG provides multi-function logistics detachments with organic command and control to support both CONUS and OCONUS operations.



NAVELSG Training And Evaluation, Williamsburg, Va.

FIRST Navy Expeditionary Logistics Regiment (1st NELR)

- Navy Cargo Handling Battalion ONE (NCHB 1), Williamsburg, Va.

2nd NELR

- NCHB 4, Charleston, S.C.
- NCHB 10, Yorktown, Va.

3rd NELR

- NCHB 7, Great Lakes, Ill.
- NCHB 8, Fort Dix, N.J.

4th NELR

- NCHB 11, Jacksonville, Fla.
- NCHB 12, Bessemer, Ala.
- NCHB 13, Gulfport, Miss.

5th NELR

- NCHB 3, Alameda, Calif.
- NCHB 5, Tacoma, Wash.
- NCHB 14, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE

The Naval Construction Force (Seabees) provides a wide range of construction in support of operating forces, including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields and logistics bases. It provides support in response to disaster recovery operations; performs civic action projects as part of the Navy's theater security cooperation program; and provides force protection for personnel and construction projects.

Underwater construction teams provide construction, inspection and repair of ocean facilities such as wharves, piers, underwater pipelines, moorings and boat ramps.

1st Naval Construction Division/Naval Construction Force Command Atlantic, Virginia Beach, Va.

1st Naval Construction Division Forward, Pearl Harbor

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENTS

Naval Construction Force Command Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 17, Fort Carson, Colo.
- NMCB 18, Tacoma, Wash.
- NMCB 22, Fort Worth, Texas

3rd Naval Construction Regiment, Marietta, Ga.

- NMCB 14, Jacksonville, Fla.
- NMCB 23, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
- NMCB 24, Huntsville, Ala.

7th Naval Construction Regiment, Newport, R.I.

- NMCB 21, Lakehurst, N.J.
- NMCB 26, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- NMCB 27, Brunswick, Maine

9th Naval Construction Regiment, Fort Worth, Texas

- NMCB 15, Belton, Mo.
- NMCB 25, Fort McCoy, Wis.
- NMCB 28, Shreveport, La.

22ND/25th Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

- Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 202, Virginia Beach, Va.
- Underwater Construction Team 1, Virginia Beach, Va.

30th Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

- Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 303, San Diego, Calif.
- Underwater Construction Team 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

20th Seabee Readiness Group, Gulfport, Miss.

- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 1, Gulfport, Miss.
- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 11, Gulfport, Miss.
- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 74, Gulfport, MS
- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133, Gulfport, Miss.

31st Seabee Readiness Group, Port Hueneme, Calif.

- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 5, Port Hueneme, Calif.



Photo by Cpl. Bryan Nygaard

Maritime Civil Affairs and Security Training (MCAST) Command, Virginia Beach, Va.

Maritime Civil Affairs and Security Training (MCAST) Command provides Maritime Civil Affairs (MCA) and Security Force Assistance (SFA) core competencies to enhance international partnerships. These capabilities enable commanders and partner nations the abilities to establish maritime security and enhance regional stability.

Maritime Civil Affairs Teams (MCATs) deploy globally and engage partner nations on the front line of American diplomacy. Comprised of Sailors with language expertise and cultural skills, MCATs identify the critical needs of local citizens in the most vulnerable regions of the world.

Maritime Civil Affairs-regionally-aligned planners, teams and functional specialists coordinate between the operational commander, U.S. country teams, host nation's civil and military entities and other key partners

to facilitate the collaboration of Diplomacy, Defense and Development (3D).

Security Force Assistance Mobile Training Teams (SFA MTTs) support combatant and U.S. Navy component commanders' security cooperation efforts by delivering customized training to designated host nations. SFA MTTs provide training in foreign locales and give local nationals the capability to govern and protect themselves and their areas of responsibility from enemies.

- MCAST Det., Virginia Beach, Va.

Navy Expeditionary Intelligence Command (NEIC), Virginia Beach, Va.

NEIC capabilities are integrated into Intelligence Exploitation Teams (IETs) that are robust multi-INT Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) platforms that bridge the critical information seam from sea to land. IETs provide tactical indications and warning and force protection intelligence enabling Navy and Joint commanders

to conduct missions across the full spectrum of expeditionary operations; to include, but not limited to, Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment, Maritime Domain and Battlespace Awareness, Theater Security Cooperation, and Major Combat Operations. IET capabilities significantly contribute to supported commanders' ability to achieve Information Dominance.

Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC), Virginia Beach, Va.

ECRC coordinates with the U.S. Army across 17 states to oversee all administrative processing, equipping, training, deployment and re-deployment of Sailors assigned as individual augmentees, in lieu of forces as well as providing support to Sailors assigned to provisional units committed to joint and maritime security operations.

(Source: Navy Expeditionary Combat Command)

Naval Special Warfare

Naval Special Warfare (NSW) is comprised of approximately 9,100 total personnel, including more than 2,500 active-duty Special Warfare Operators, known as SEALs, 700 Special Warfare Boat Operators, also known as Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC), 700 reserve personnel, 4,000 support personnel and more than 1,500 civilians. Naval Special Warfare Command (NAVSPECWARCOM) in San Diego, Calif., leads the Navy's special operations force and is the maritime component of United States Special Operations Command which is headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla.

NAVSPECWARCOM has oversight of eight major components, with subordinate commands including Sea, Air and Land (SEAL), Special Boat and SEAL Delivery Teams, and overseas units.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command, Coronado, Calif.

- Navy Parachute Team "Leap Frogs," Coronado, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Group (NSWG) 1, Coronado, Calif.

- SEAL Teams 1/3/5/7
- Logistical Support Unit (LOGSU) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Training Detachment (TRADET) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Mobile Communications Team (MCT) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Naval Special Warfare Unit (NSWU) 1, Guam
- Naval Special Warfare Unit (NSWU) 3, Bahrain

NSWG 2, Little Creek, Va.

- SEAL Teams 2/4/8/10
- LOGSU 2, Little Creek, Va.
- NSWU 2 and 10, Stuttgart, Germany
- NSWU 4, Little Creek, Va.
- TRADET 2, Little Creek, Va.
- Mobile Communications Detachment(MCD), Little Creek, Va.

NSWG 3, Coronado, Calif.

- Seal Delivery Vehicle Team (SDV) 1, Pearl City, Hawaii
- LOGSU 3 Pearl City, Hawaii
- NSWG3 Detachment Little Creek, Va.

NSWG 4, Little Creek, Va.

- Special Boat Team (SBT) 12, Coronado, Calif.
- SBT 20, Little Creek, Va.
- SBT 22, Stennis, Miss.
- Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School, Stennis, Miss.

NSWG 10, Little Creek, Va.

- Support Activity (SA) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- SA 2, Little Creek, Va.

NSWG 11, Coronado, Calif.

- SEAL Team 17, Coronado, Calif.
- SEAL Team 18, Little Creek, Va.

Naval Special Warfare Center, Coronado, Calif.

- Naval Special Warfare Basic Training Command, Coronado, Calif.
- Naval Special Warfare Advanced Training Command, Imperial Beach, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Development Group, Dam Neck, Va.

(Source: Naval Special Warfare Command)



Photo by MC2 Meranda Keller

Working Uniform

The Navy Working Uniform (NWU) is intended for year-round wear and shall be the standard working uniform ashore. The NWU is designed to accommodate male and female Sailors and to fulfill multi-functional/geographical uniform requirements at sea and ashore.

ENLISTED MEN'S WORKING UNIFORM

Basic Uniform Components (E6 & below)

- Shirt, NWU
- Trousers, NWU
- Cap, Eight-Point
- Boot, Black, Leather 9"
- Sock, Black, Boot
- Undershirt, Cotton, Blue, Crewneck
- Undershorts
- Belt, Black, Cotton or Nylon
w/Silver Clip
- Buckle, Silver
- Insignia, Collar (Embroidered)
- Name/U.S. NAVY Service Tapes
(Identification Markings)
- Straps, Blousing

Prescribable Items

- Coat, Parka (w/Black Fleece Liner)
- Cap, Knit (Watch), Black
- Mockneck, Black

Optional Items

- Boots, Black, Rough Out 9"
- Earmuffs (w/outer garment only)
- Overshoes
- Gloves, Black Leather

ENLISTED WOMEN'S WORKING UNIFORM

Basic Uniform Components (E6 & below)

- Shirt, NWU
- Trousers, NWU
- Cap, Eight-Point
- Boot, Black, Leather 9"
- Sock, Black, Boot
- Undershirt, Cotton, Blue, Crewneck
- Brassiere
- Underpants
- Belt, Black, Cotton or Nylon
w/Silver Clip
- Buckle, Silver
- Insignia, Collar (Embroidered)
- Name/U.S. NAVY Service Tapes
(Identification Markings)
- Straps, Blousing

Prescribable Items

- Coat, Parka (w/Black Fleece Liner)
- Cap, Knit (Watch), Black
- Mockneck, Black

Optional Items

- Boots, Black, Rough Out 9"
- Earmuffs (w/outer garment only)
- Overshoes
- Gloves, Black Leather
- Earrings, Silver Ball
- Handbag, Black

Refer to NAVADMIN 366/11 for expanded occasion of wear and revised manner of wear for NWU. Information regarding the proper wear of the Black Fleece liner can be found in NAVADMIN 259/11.

(Note: For proper wear refer to U.S. Navy Uniform Regulation NAVPERS 15665 online at www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/uniforms/uniform_regulations/pages/default.aspx)



Photo by MC2(EXW) Todd Frantom

8-Point Cover

- Square on head, not resting on ears.
- Visor just above eye level and parallel to deck.

Rank Insignia

- The appropriate embroidered rate/rank insignia will be worn on the front of the NWU cap and on each collar by all Sailors E-4 to O-10.

T-Shirt & Mockneck Sweater

- Collar should fit comfortably around neck.
- Mockneck sweater sleeve length shall not extend beyond the length of the NWU shirt sleeve.

Warfare Insignia

- Primary warfare insignia shall be sewn centered and flush with the top of U.S. Navy tape. The fabric strip shall be sewn with a ¼ inch border on the left and right of the embroidery.

Sleeve Length

- When shirt cuff is fastened, length of sleeve should cover the wrist bone, but not extend further than the first knuckle at the base of the thumb.

Sleeve Rolling

- 3-inch-wide band covered with fabric side out and cuff clearly visible.
- 2 inches above elbow.

Shirt Length

- Shirt length must extend to the bottom of the crotch, but not lower than the middle of the cargo pocket flap.
- No gapping at blouse front, both sides of shirt opening must overlap.

Trouser

- Trousers worn at waistline with belt.
- Trousers length should be long enough to touch deck when not wearing boots.

Trouser Blousing

- Blouse trousers using blousing straps. Blousing straps should be affixed between the 3rd and 4th eyelets from the top.

NWU Boots

- Boot laces must be tied and tucked into the cuff of the boots.
- Boots should be worn with boot socks.
- Smooth finish boots are authorized for shore and shipboard use.
- Rough-out boots are authorized for shore duty only.

* All buttons and closures shall be secured.

* Recommend uniforms be washed inside out.

Armed Forces Ranks

Air Force | Army | Marine Corps

Navy & Coast Guard

Air Force

No Warrant Officer Rank

Army



Chief Warrant Officer 5



Chief Warrant Officer 4



Chief Warrant Officer 3



Chief Warrant Officer 2



Warrant Officer 1

Marine Corps



Chief Warrant Officer 5



Chief Warrant Officer 4



Chief Warrant Officer 3



Chief Warrant Officer 2



Warrant Officer 1

Navy & Coast Guard



Chief Warrant Officer 5



Chief Warrant Officer 4



Chief Warrant Officer 3



Chief Warrant Officer 2



Warrant Officer 1

(Coast Guard Only)

O-10



General of the Air Force/Army
(Reserved for wartime)



General

O-9



Lieutenant General

O-8



Major General

O-7



Brigadier General

O-6



Colonel

O-5



Lieutenant Colonel

O-4



Major

O-3



Captain

O-2



First Lieutenant

O-1



Second Lieutenant



Fleet Admiral (Reserved for wartime)



Admiral | Commandant of the Coast Guard



Vice Admiral



Rear Admiral



Rear Admiral (Lower Half)



Captain



Commander



Lieutenant Commander



Lieutenant



Lieutenant Junior Grade



Ensign

Warrant Officers

Air Force

Army

Marine Corps

Navy & Coast Guard

Chief Master Sergeant
of the Air Force

Sergeant Major of the Army



Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps

Master Chief Petty Officer
of the Navy/Coast GuardChief Master Sergeant,
First Sergeant,
Command Chief Master SergeantSergeant Major,
Command Sergeant MajorMaster Gunnery Sergeant,
Sergeant MajorMaster Chief Petty Officer,
Fleet/Force/Command Master
Chief Petty OfficerSenior Master Sergeant,
First SergeantMaster Sergeant,
First SergeantMaster Sergeant,
First Sergeant

Senior Chief Petty Officer

Master Sergeant,
First Sergeant

Sergeant First Class



Gunnery Sergeant



Chief Petty Officer



Technical Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Petty Officer First Class



Staff Sergeant



Sergeant



Sergeant



Petty Officer Second Class



Senior Airman



Corporal, Specialist



Corporal



Petty Officer Third Class



Airman First Class



Private First Class



Lance Corporal



Seaman



Airman



Private



Private First Class



Seaman Apprentice



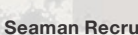
Airman Basic



Private



Private



Seaman Recruit

Enlisted Rates

Enlisted Sailors wear their job specialty in plain sight. Rating badges, worn on the left sleeve, consist of an eagle (called a crow); and chevrons indicating the wearer's rank; and a specialty mark indicating rating. "Stripes" without the eagle are worn for E-3 and below. While some of these ratings have historical significance (such as the boatswain's mate), others show the evolution of naval technology in modern times, such as the GS (gas turbine system technician).



EA
Engineering Aide



EM
Electrician's Mate



EN
Engineman



EO
Equipment Operator



EOD
Explosive Ordnance Disposal



ET
Electronics Technician



IC
Interior Communications Electrician



IS
Intelligence Specialist



IT
Information Systems Technician



LN
Legalman



LS
Logistics Specialist



MA
Master-at-Arms



NC
Navy Counselor



ND
Navy Diver



OS
Operations Specialist



PR
Aircrew Survival Equipmentman



PS
Personnel Specialist



QM
Quartermaster



SO
Special Warfare Operator



ST
Sonar Technician
STG - Surface
STS - Submarine



SW
Steelworker



UT
Utilitiesman



YN
Yeoman



AN**
Airman



AB
Aviation Boatswain's Mate
ABE - Equipment
ABF - Fuels
ABH - Handling



AC
Air-Traffic Controller



AD
Aviation Machinist's Mate



AW
Naval Aircrewman
AWF - Mechanical
AWO - Operator
AWR - Tactical Helicopter
AWS - Helicopter
AWV - Avionics



AZ
Aviation Maintenance Administrationman



BM
Boatswain's Mate



AE

Aviation Electrician's Mate



AG

Aerographer's Mate



AM

Aviation Structural Mechanic
AME - Equipment



AO

Aviation Ordnanceman



AS

Aviation Support
Equipment Technician



AT

Aviation Electronics
Technician



BU

Builder



CE

Construction Electrician



CM

Construction Mechanic



CS

Culinary Specialist



CT

Cryptologic Technician
CTI - Interpretive
CTM - Maintenance
CTN - Networks
CTR - Collection
CTT - Technical



DC

Damage Controlman



FC

Fire Controlman



FT

Fire Control Technician



GM

Gunner's Mate



GS

Gas Turbine System
Technician
GSE - Electrical
GSM - Mechanical



HM

Hospital Corpsman



HT

Hull Maintenance Technician



MC

Mass Communication
Specialist



MM

Machinist's Mate



MN

Mineman



MR

Machinery Repairman



MT

Missile Technician



MU

Musician



RP

Religious Programs
Specialist



SB

Special Warfare
Boat Operator



SH

Ship's Serviceman



FN**

Fireman



SN**

Seaman

** General Apprenticeship

Photo by MC2 Michael Lindsey



Warfare Pins



Naval Astronaut



Naval Astronaut
(NFO)



Naval Aviator
(Pilot)



Naval Flight Officer



Aerospace Experimental
Psychologist and Aerospace
Physiologist



Aviation Warfare Specialist
(enlisted)



Naval Aviation
Supply Corps



Naval Aircrew
Warfare Specialist



Surface Warfare
(officer)



Surface Warfare
(enlisted)



Surface Warfare
Nurse Corps



Surface Warfare
Medical Corps



Submarine Warfare
(enlisted)



Submarine Warfare
Medical Corps



Submarine Engineering Duty



Submarine Warfare
Supply Corps



Seabee Combat Warfare
Specialist (enlisted)



Naval Parachutist



Basic Parachutist



Enlisted Expeditionary
Warfare Specialist



Fleet Marine Force
(officer)



Fleet Marine Force Chaplain



Fleet Marine Force
(enlisted)



Diving
(officer)



Second Class Diver



Scuba Diver



Marine Corps Combatant Diver



Deep Submergence
(officer)



Basic Explosive
Ordnance Disposal



Nuclear Weapons Security
(enlisted)



Small Craft
(officer)



Small Craft
(enlisted)



Vice Presidential
Service Badge



Office of the
Secretary of Defense



Joint Chiefs of Staff



Recruiting Command
for Excellence



Master Chief Petty
Officer of the Navy



Fleet Master
Chief Petty Officer



Force Master
Chief Petty Officer



Command Master
Chief Petty Officer



U.S. Navy Police
(officer)



**Professional Aviation
Maintenance Officer**



**Naval Aviation Observer and
Flight Meteorologist**



Flight Surgeon



Flight Nurse



Marine Corps Combat Aircrew



**Special Warfare
(SEAL)**



Special Operations



**Special Warfare
Combatant-Craft Crewman**



**Surface Warfare
Dental Corps**



**Surface Warfare
Medical Service Corps**



**Surface Warfare
Supply Corps**



**Submarine Warfare
(officer)**



Submarine Combat Patrol



SSBN Deterrent Patrol



**SSBN Deterrent Patrol
(20 patrols)**



**Seabee Combat Warfare
Specialist (officer)**



**Information Dominance
Warfare (officer)**



**Information Dominance
Warfare (enlisted)**



**Integrated Undersea
Surveillance System (officer)**



**Integrated Undersea
Surveillance System (enlisted)**



**Diving
(medical)**



Master Diver



**Diver
(Medical Technician)**



First Class Diver



**Deep Submergence
(enlisted)**



**Explosive Ordnance Disposal
(officer)**



**Master Explosive
Ordnance Disposal**



**Senior Explosive
Ordnance Disposal**



Craftmaster



Command-at-Sea



**Command Ashore/
Project Manager**



Presidential Service Badge



Recruiter



Career Counselor



Division Commander for Excellence



Division Commander



**U.S. Navy Police
(enlisted)**



U.S. Navy Security



U.S. Navy Corrections



U.S. Navy Guard



**U.S. Navy
Master-at-Arms**

Order of Precedence and Devices



Medal Of Honor



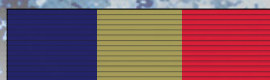
Navy Cross



Defense Distinguished Service Medal



Distinguished Service Medal



Navy/Marine Corps Medal



Bronze Star



Purple Heart



Defense Meritorious Service Medal



Joint Service Achievement Medal



Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal



Combat Action Ribbon



Presidential Unit Citation



Pow Medal



Good Conduct Medal



Navy Reserve Meritorious Service Medal



Navy Fleet Marine Force Ribbon



Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal



Vietnam Service Medal



Southwest Asia Service Medal



Kosovo Campaign Medal



Iraq Campaign Medal



Global War On Terrorism Expeditionary Medal



Global War On Terrorism Service Medal



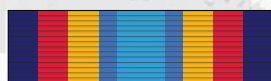
Korea Defense Service Medal



Humanitarian Service Medal



Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal



Sea Service Deployment Ribbon



Navy Arctic Service Ribbon



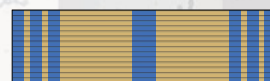
Navy/Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon



Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon



Navy Recruit Training Service Medal



Armed Forces Reserve Medal



Philippine Presidential Unit Citation



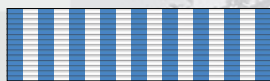
Republic Of Korea Presidential Unit Citation



Republic Of Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation



Republic Of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation



United Nations Service Medal



United Nations Medal



Nato Medals



Multinational Force And Observers Medal



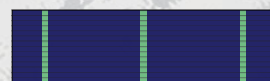
Republic Of Vietnam Campaign Medal



Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia)



Kuwait Liberation (Kuwait)



Rifle Marksmanship Medal



Silver Star



Defense Superior Service Medal



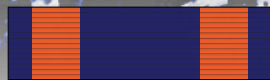
Légion Of Merit



Distinguished Flying Cross



Meritorious Service Medal



Air Medal



Joint Service
Commendation Medal



Navy/Marine Corps
Commendation Medal



Joint Meritorious Unit Award



Navy Unit Commendation



Meritorious Unit Commendation



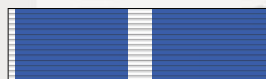
Navy "E" Ribbon



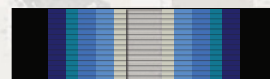
Navy Expeditionary Medal



National Defense Service Medal



Korean Service Medal



Antarctica Service Medal



Afghanistan Campaign Medal



Gold Star

Denotes subsequent awards of the same Navy decoration.



Bronze "S"

Denotes Sharpshooter Marksman qualification.



"M" Device

Denotes Naval Reserve mobilization in support of certain operations.



Armed Forces
Service Medal



Silver Star

Worn in lieu of five gold stars.



"V" Device

Authorized for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations.



Hourglass

Issued for each succeeding award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.



Navy Reserve Sea
Service Ribbon



Bronze Star

Represents participation in campaigns or operations, multiple qualifications or an additional award to any of the various ribbons on which it is authorized. Also worn to denote first award of the single-mission Air Medal after Nov. 22, 1989.



Battle "E" Device

Denotes permanent duty on U.S. ships or squadrons that have won a battle efficiency competition. For each award, up to the third, one Battle "E" device is authorized. For the fourth and all subsequent awards, a single silver-wreathed "E" device shall be used.



WINTERED OVER

Wintered Over

For wintering over on Antarctica continent – a clasp for Antarctica Service Medal; a suspension ribbon and a disc for the service ribbon; bronze for the first winter; gold for the second winter; and silver for the third.



Navy Reserve Medal



Republic Of Vietnam Civil
Actions Unit Citation



Silver Service Star

Worn in lieu of five bronze stars.



Silver "E"

Denotes Expert Marksman qualification.



"3/16" Palm

Worn on the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation and Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation ribbons.



Inter American Defense
Board Medal



Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster

Represents second and subsequent entitlements of awards.



Fleet Marine Force Combat
Operations Insignia

For Navy personnel attached to Fleet Marine Force units participating in combat operations.



Strike/Flight Device

Bronze Arabic numeral denotes the total number of strike/flight awards of the Air Medal earned subsequent to April 9, 1962.



Pistol Marksmanship Medal



Silver Oak Leaf Cluster

Worn for the 6th, 11th, or in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters.



Europe And Asia Clasps

Worn on the suspension ribbon of the Navy Occupation Service Medal.



Kuwait Liberation Cluster



NAVY RESERVE

Ready Now. Anytime, Anywhere.

The mission of the Navy Reserve is to provide strategic depth and deliver operational capabilities to our Navy and Marine Corps team, and joint forces, from peace to war.

Because our Navy Reserve is ready, innovative and agile, we can assign capabilities and missions to our Reserve Component with confidence. Navy Reserve should be a regular part of our worldwide deployment cycle, as well as performing the Navy's predictable, part-time missions, where appropriate.

— Adm. Jonathan Greenert,
Chief of Naval Operations

A Vital Part of the Navy Total Force

Whether working in the United States or abroad, ashore, at sea or in the air, today's Navy Reserve is an integral part of the Navy Total Force. Navy Reserve Sailors uphold the core values of honor, courage and commitment and prove that it's one Navy, one mission. Together, active and Reserve component Sailors make up one of the most capable forces the world has ever seen.

Navy Reserve personnel are fully integrated into global operations and planning. Like their motto says: Navy Reserve Sailors are Ready Now. Anytime, Anywhere!

An Enduring Mission

The mission of the Navy Reserve is to provide strategic depth and deliver operational capabilities to the Navy and Marine Corps team as well as to joint forces, from peace to war.

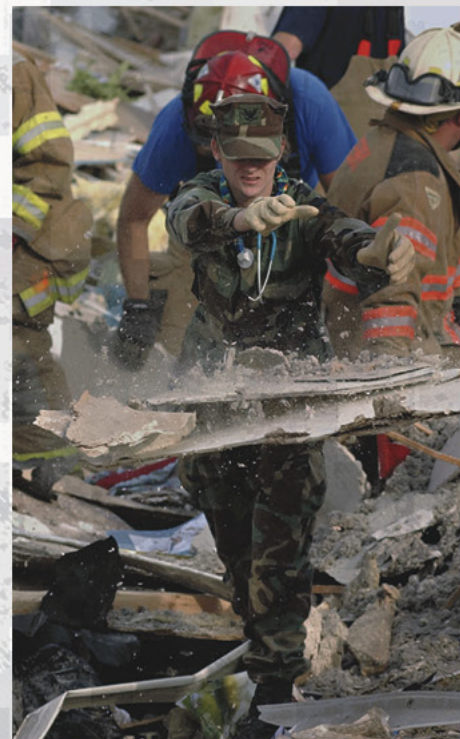
Established in 1915, the Navy Reserve has played an important role in every conflict since then. Today, at the tip of the spear, 6,500 mobilized or deployed Navy Reserve Sailors are providing about half of the Navy's ground forces serving in the U.S. Central Command and in other critical roles worldwide.

The Navy Reserve also responds to urgent requirements. For example, when an earthquake struck Haiti in 2010, Navy Reserve air crews and fleet logistics aircraft delivered urgently needed food, medical supplies and water. Navy Reserve doctors, nurses and hospital corpsmen provided care to the wounded, and Reserve Seabees, ground crews, logisticians and communicators provided "on-demand expertise" to bring in aid.

And every day, the Navy Reserve provides critical operational support. Reserve Sailors support ship maintenance, fly training and aggressive sorties, provide global intelligence support and much more.

What's in it for me?

Reserve Sailors enjoy a full array of benefits. But there's more: professional growth, personal pride, meaningful challenges and a greater cause.



Advance Your Professional Career

Navy Reserve Sailors continue to train and advance. Navy training, leadership and experience provides Reserve Sailors with skills that civilian employers find highly valuable. The Navy Reserve can bolster a resumé, finance an education and provide state-of-the-art training – all while providing additional income.

Take Pride in the Company You Keep

Reserve Sailors stay connected to what they love about the Navy – the people. They share a common bond and a camaraderie that only exists among those who serve.

Your Commitment is Honored

The contribution of each and every Sailor is valuable. Service can and does vary from a few days per year to full-time service. As a Reserve Sailor, service matters.

The Navy Reserve enables the continuum of service philosophy: recruit Sailors once and retain them for life through flexible service options that provide opportunities for meaningful and valued work across a career.

Enjoy Exciting New Challenges

Sailors who want to take their skills to another level, be part of something bigger and make an impact on the world can do it in the Navy Reserve – while staying close to home, family and friends.

Strike A Balance

The Navy Reserve makes it possible to lead a balanced life and enjoy the best of both worlds. When Sailors continue serving in the Navy Reserve, they stay connected to the things that matter most – at home and on duty.

Unbeatable Benefits Provide Security and Flexibility

Navy Reserve benefits provide security while enabling Sailors to pursue career and education opportunities – benefits that are hard to match.

Health Care and Life Insurance

Reserve component Sailors and their families are eligible for highly affordable TRICARE Reserve Select medical care and dental benefits, as well as affordable Serviceman's Group Life Insurance for Sailors, spouses and children. Having this health and life insurance gives Reserve Sailors the flexibility to change jobs, go to school, start a family – on their terms.

Great Pay and Benefits

Navy Reserve Sailors earn pay and retirement credit, making it one of the only part-time jobs that provides a chance to earn a retirement. Reserve Sailors continue to compete for advancement and enjoy a wide variety of training, education, and travel opportunities (both duty and Space "A"). Reserve Sailors and their families have access to commissaries, exchanges, Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities, activities, gyms and clubs.

Life in the Navy Reserve

Traditionally, serving in the Navy Reserve requires a minimum of one weekend a month and two weeks a year. And there are many ways to fit the Navy Reserve into civilian life.

Reserve Sailors train at the nearest Navy Operational Support Center – there's one in every state, in Puerto Rico and Guam – or they may train at an active-duty Navy, Marine Corps or joint command. Exercises and other duty can take Reserve Sailors across the United States or around the globe.

Flexible drilling may be an option. Some fulfill their service commitment in a single, extended mission or serve on weekdays. There are many ways to serve that also support civilian careers or school schedules.

How Do I Get Started?

It's easier than ever to keep serving – it's like changing lanes from the active component to the Reserve component. Plan early and make informed decisions!

The Navy Reserve offers affiliation bonuses of up to \$20,000. Programs like the Career Transition Office, Career Management System Interactive Detailing and Perform to Serve with Selected Reserve option, show the options. Command career counselors have all the latest details.

With a Reserve billet and unit identified before leaving active duty, Sailors who change lanes can start serving immediately, even while attending school, embarking on a new career, or starting a family. Stay Navy!

For more information, go to

www.navyreserve.com.



Photo by MC2 Tony D. Curtis



Photo by MC2 Nicolas C. Lopez



Photo by MC2 Jason Johnston



Photo by MC2 Joseph C. Garza

Ships



Photo by MCSN Ryan C. McGinley

Cruisers

Modern U.S. Navy guided-missile cruisers perform primarily in a battle force role. These ships are multimission, anti-air warfare (AAW), anti-submarine warfare (ASUW), long-range strike and anti-surface warfare (ASW) surface combatants capable of supporting carrier and expeditionary strike groups, amphibious forces, or operating independently and as flagships of surface strike groups.

Ticonderoga-class

USS Bunker Hill (CG 52)
USS Mobile Bay (CG 53)
USS Antietam (CG 54)
USS Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
USS San Jacinto (CG 56)
USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)
USS Philippine Sea (CG 58)
USS Princeton (CG 59)
USS Normandy (CG 60)
USS Monterey (CG 61)
USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)
USS Cowpens (CG 63)
USS Gettysburg (CG 64)
USS Chosin (CG 65)
USS Hue City (CG 66)
USS Shiloh (CG 67)

USS Anzio (CG 68)
USS Vicksburg (CG 69)
USS Lake Erie (CG 70)
USS Cape St. George (CG 71)
USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
USS Port Royal (CG 73)


Destroyers

Guided-missile destroyers are multimission AAW, ASW and ASUW surface combatants. They operate independently for support of carrier and expeditionary strike groups and surface strike groups.

Arleigh Burke-class

USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51)
USS Barry (DDG 52)
USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53)
USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54)
USS Stout (DDG 55)
USS John S. McCain (DDG 56)
USS Mitscher (DDG 57)
USS Laboon (DDG 58)
USS Russell (DDG 59)
USS Paul Hamilton (DDG 60)
USS Ramage (DDG 61)
USS Fitzgerald (DDG 62)
USS Stethem (DDG 63)

USS Carney (DDG 64)
USS Benfold (DDG 65)
USS Gonzalez (DDG 66)
USS Cole (DDG 67)
USS The Sullivans (DDG 68)
USS Milius (DDG 69)
USS Hopper (DDG 70)
USS Ross (DDG 71)
USS Mahan (DDG 72)
USS Decatur (DDG 73)
USS McFaul (DDG 74)
USS Donald Cook (DDG 75)
USS Higgins (DDG 76)
USS O'Kane (DDG 77)
USS Porter (DDG 78)
USS Oscar Austin (DDG 79)
USS Roosevelt (DDG 80)
USS Winston S. Churchill (DDG 81)
USS Lassen (DDG 82)
USS Howard (DDG 83)
USS Bulkeley (DDG 84)
USS McCampbell (DDG 85)
USS Shoup (DDG 86)
USS Mason (DDG 87)
USS Preble (DDG 88)
USS Mustin (DDG 89)
USS Chafee (DDG 90)
USS Pinckney (DDG 91)



USS *Momsen* (DDG 92)
 USS *Chung-Hoon* (DDG 93)
 USS *Nitze* (DDG 94)
 USS *James E. Williams* (DDG 95)
 USS *Bainbridge* (DDG 96)
 USS *Halsey* (DDG 97)
 USS *Forrest Sherman* (DDG 98)
 USS *Farragut* (DDG 99)
 USS *Kidd* (DDG 100)
 USS *Gridley* (DDG 101)
 USS *Sampson* (DDG 102)
 USS *Truxtun* (DDG 103)
 USS *Sterett* (DDG 104)
 USS *Dewey* (DDG 105)
 USS *Stockdale* (DDG 106)
 USS *Gravelly* (DDG 107)
 USS *Wayne E. Meyer* (DDG 108)
 USS *Jason Dunham* (DDG 109)
 USS *William P. Lawrence* (DDG 110)
 USS *Spruance* (DDG 111)
 USS *Michael Murphy* (DDG 112)

Zumwalt-class

Zumwalt (DDG 1000)*
 Michael Monsoor (DDG 1001)*

Frigates

Frigates fulfill a protection-of-shipping mission as ASW combatants for amphibious expeditionary forces, underway replenishment groups and merchant convoys.

Oliver Hazard Perry-class

USS *Boone* (FFG 28)***
 USS *Stephen W. Groves* (FFG 29)***
 USS *John L. Hall* (FFG 32)
 USS *Jarrett* (FFG 33)
 USS *Underwood* (FFG 36)
 USS *Crommelin* (FFG 37)***
 USS *Curts* (FFG 38)***
 USS *Doyle* (FFG 39)***
 USS *Halyburton* (FFG 40)
 USS *McClusky* (FFG 41)***
 USS *Klakring* (FFG 42)***
 USS *Thach* (FFG 43)
 USS *DeWert* (FFG 45)
 USS *Rentz* (FFG 46)
 USS *Nicholas* (FFG 47)
 USS *Vandegrift* (FFG 48)
 USS *Robert G. Bradley* (FFG 49)
 USS *Taylor* (FFG 50)
 USS *Gary* (FFG 51)
 USS *Carr* (FFG 52)

USS *Hawes* (FFG 53)
 USS *Ford* (FFG 54)
 USS *Elrod* (FFG 55)
 USS *Simpson* (FFG 56)**
 USS *Reuben James* (FFG 57)
 USS *Samuel B. Roberts* (FFG 58)
 USS *Kauffman* (FFG 59)
 USS *Rodney M. Davis* (FFG 60)***
 USS *Ingraham* (FFG 61)

Amphibious Assault

Operating as part of the modern U.S. Navy, amphibious assault ships project power and maintain presence by serving as the cornerstone of the expeditionary strike groups. These ships use air cushion landing craft, (LCAC), conventional landing craft and helicopters to move Marine assault forces ashore.

In a secondary role, using AV-8B *Harrier* aircraft and ASUW helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power projection missions.

Tarawa-class

USS *Nassau* (LHA 4)
 USS *Peleliu* (LHA 5)

Wasp-class

USS *Wasp* (LHD 1)
 USS *Essex* (LHD 2)
 USS *Kearsarge* (LHD 3)
 USS *Boxer* (LHD 4)
 USS *Bataan* (LHD 5)
 USS *Bonhomme Richard* (LHD 6)
 USS *Iwo Jima* (LHD 7)
 USS *Makin Island* (LHD 8)

America-class

PCU *America* (LHA 6)**

Amphibious Transport Dock

Amphibious transport dock ships are used to transport and land elements of a landing force for a variety of expeditionary warfare missions. These ships are used to transport Marines, their equipment and supplies by embarked air cushion or conventional landing craft or amphibious vehicles, augmented by helicopters or vertical take off and landing aircraft in amphibious assault, special operations, or expeditionary warfare missions.

Austin-class

USS *Cleveland* (LPD 7)
 USS *Dubuque* (LPD 8)
 USS *Denver* (LPD 9)
 USS *Ponce* (LPD 15)

San Antonio-class

USS *San Antonio* (LPD 17)
 USS *New Orleans* (LPD 18)
 USS *Mesa Verde* (LPD 19)
 USS *Green Bay* (LPD 20)
 USS *New York* (LPD 21)
 USS *San Diego* (LPD 22)
 USS *Anchorage* (LPD 23)**
 USS *Arlington* (LPD 24)*
 USS *Somerset* (LPD 25)**

Amphibious Dock Landing

Dock landing ships support amphibious operations including landings via air, LCAC and conventional landing craft, onto hostile shores.

Whidbey Island-class

USS *Whidbey Island* (LSD 41)
 USS *Germantown* (LSD 42)
 USS *Fort McHenry* (LSD 43)
 USS *Gunston Hall* (LSD 44)
 USS *Comstock* (LSD 45)
 USS *Tortuga* (LSD 46)
 USS *Rushmore* (LSD 47)
 USS *Ashland* (LSD 48)

Harpers Ferry-class

USS *Harpers Ferry* (LSD 49)
 USS *Carter Hall* (LSD 50)
 USS *Oak Hill* (LSD 51)
 USS *Pearl Harbor* (LSD 52)

Amphibious Command

Amphibious command ships provide command and control for fleet commanders. Commissioned in 1970, these are the only ships to be designed initially for an amphibious command ship role. Earlier amphibious command ships lacked sufficient speed to keep up with a 20-knot amphibious force. USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19) became the 7th Fleet command ship in 1979, and USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20) became the 6th Fleet command ship in 2005. *Mount Whitney* was transferred to Military Sealift Command, but is still in commission.



Photo by MC2 Tony D. Curtis

Blue Ridge-class

USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19)

USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)

Mine Countermeasures Ships

Avenger-class ships are designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying moored and bottom mines. The last three MCM ships were purchased in 1990, bringing the total to 14 fully deployable, oceangoing *Avenger*-class ships. These ships use sonar and video systems, cable cutters and a mine detonating device that can be released and detonated by remote control. They are also capable of conventional sweeping measures.

Avenger-class

USS *Avenger* (MCM 1)

USS *Defender* (MCM 2)

USS *Sentry* (MCM 3)

USS *Champion* (MCM 4)

USS *Guardian* (MCM 5)

USS *Devastator* (MCM 6)

USS *Patriot* (MCM 7)

USS *Scout* (MCM 8)

USS *Pioneer* (MCM 9)

USS *Warrior* (MCM 10)

USS *Gladiator* (MCM 11)

USS *Ardent* (MCM 12)

USS *Dextrous* (MCM 13)

USS *Chief* (MCM 14)

Coastal Patrol Ships

The primary mission of these ships is coastal patrol and interdiction surveillance, an important aspect of littoral operations.

These ships provide the U.S. Navy with a fast, reliable platform that can respond to emergent requirements in a shallow water environment. Five of these ships have been forward-deployed to the Gulf region in support of the war on terrorism.

The *Cyclone*-class have all been employed jointly with the U.S. Coast Guard to help protect the nation's coastline. The Navy and Coast Guard signed an agreement in August 2004 that allowed five ships to be under the opera-

tional command of the Coast Guard beginning in October 2004. Two of five ships returned to the Navy in 2008; the remainder will return in 2011. In 2009, the ships began a sustainment program to update their communication, engineering and support systems.

Cyclone-class

USS *Tempest* (PC 2)

USS *Hurricane* (PC 3)

USS *Monsoon* (PC 4)

USS *Typhoon* (PC 5)

USS *Sirocco* (PC 6)

USS *Squall* (PC 7)

USS *Chinook* (PC 9)

USS *Firebolt* (PC 10)

USS *Whirlwind* (PC 11)

USS *Thunderbolt* (PC 12)

Littoral Combat Ship

The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) is a fast craft designed to operate in hostile near-shore environments yet capable of open-ocean operations. It is designed to defeat asymmetric

“anti-access” threats such as mines, quiet diesel submarines and fast surface craft. LCS-class consists of two different hull forms – *Freedom*-variant, a semiplaning monohull and *Independence*-variant, an aluminum trimaran. Both have reconfigurable payloads for interchangeable mission packages that focus on antisubmarine, mine and surface warfare.

Freedom-variant

USS *Freedom* (LCS 1)
USS *Fort Worth* (LCS 3)

Independence-variant

USS *Independence* (LCS 2)
Coronado (LCS 4)*

Submarine Tenders

Submarine tenders furnish maintenance and logistic support for nuclear-powered attack submarines and are the largest of the active auxiliaries. Their crews are made up mostly of technicians and repair personnel.

Emory S. Land-class

USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39)
USS *Frank Cable* (AS 40)

Joint High Speed Vessel

The JHSV program is procuring high-speed transport vessels for the Army and the Navy. These vessels will be used for fast intra-theater transportation of troops, military vehicles and equipment. JHSV will be capable of transporting 600 short tons 1,200 nautical miles at an average speed of 35 knots. The ships will be capable of operating in shallow-draft ports and waterways, interfacing with roll-on/roll-off discharge facilities, and on/off-loading a combat-loaded Abrams Main Battle Tank (M1A2). Other joint requirements include an aviation flight deck to support day and night air vehicle launch and recovery operations. As a non-combatant sealift ship, the Navy variant of JHSV will be crewed by civilian mariners, either employed by or under contract to the Navy’s Military Sealift Command. U.S. Army vessels will be crewed by Army craft masters.

Spearhead-class

Spearhead (JHSV 1)*
Choctaw County (JHSV 2)**
Fortitude (JHSV 3)**
Fall River (JHSV 4)**
Resolute (JHSV 5)**
Not Named (JHSV 6)**
Not Named (JHSV 7)**
Not Named (JHSV 8)**
Not Named (JHSV 9)**

Other Ships In Commission

USS *Constitution*
USS *Pueblo* (AGER 2)
Self Defense Test Ship (EDDG 31)

* Expected delivery 2013
** Under construction or authorized for construction
*** Navy Reserve Force


(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command) 



Photo by MCT Andrew Meyers

Submarines

Attack Submarines

Attack submarines are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with *Tomahawk* cruise missiles and special operations forces (SOF); carry out intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions; conduct irregular warfare (IW) missions; and engage in mine warfare.

There are three classes of attack submarines (SSN). The *Los Angeles*-class is the backbone of the submarine force with 72 subs now in commission.

The *Seawolf*-class submarine is designed to be exceptionally quiet, fast and well-armed, with advanced sensors. It is a multi-mission vessel, capable of deploying to forward ocean areas to search out and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships and to fire missiles in support of other forces.

The *Virginia*-class is the Navy's latest next generation SSN and is built to excel in a wide variety of missions including anti-submarine and surface ship warfare; special operations forces; strike; ISR; irregular warfare; and mine warfare.

Los Angeles-class

USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)
USS *Jacksonville* (SSN 699)
USS *Dallas* (SSN 700)
USS *La Jolla* (SSN 701)
USS *City of Corpus Christi* (SSN 705)
USS *Albuquerque* (SSN 706)
USS *San Francisco* (SSN 711)
USS *Houston* (SSN 713)
USS *Norfolk* (SSN 714)
USS *Buffalo* (SSN 715)
USS *Olympia* (SSN 717)



USS *Providence* (SSN 719)
USS *Pittsburgh* (SSN 720)
USS *Chicago* (SSN 721)
USS *Key West* (SSN 722)
USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723)
USS *Louisville* (SSN 724)
USS *Helena* (SSN 725)
USS *Newport News* (SSN 750)
USS *San Juan* (SSN 751)
USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)
USS *Albany* (SSN 753)
USS *Topeka* (SSN 754)
USS *Miami* (SSN 755)
USS *Scranton* (SSN 756)
USS *Alexandria* (SSN 757)
USS *Asheville* (SSN 758)
USS *Jefferson City* (SSN 759)
USS *Annapolis* (SSN 760)
USS *Springfield* (SSN 761)
USS *Columbus* (SSN 762)
USS *Santa Fe* (SSN 763)
USS *Boise* (SSN 764)
USS *Montpelier* (SSN 765)
USS *Charlotte* (SSN 766)
USS *Hampton* (SSN 767)
USS *Hartford* (SSN 768)
USS *Toledo* (SSN 769)
USS *Tucson* (SSN 770)
USS *Columbia* (SSN 771)
USS *Greeneville* (SSN 772)
USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773)

Seawolf-class

USS *Seawolf* (SSN 21)
USS *Connecticut* (SSN 22)
USS *Jimmy Carter* (SSN 23)

Virginia-class

USS *Virginia* (SSN 774)
USS *Texas* (SSN 775)
USS *Hawaii* (SSN 776)
USS *North Carolina* (SSN 777)
USS *New Hampshire* (SSN 778)
USS *New Mexico* (SSN 779)
USS *Missouri* (SSN 780)
USS *California* (SSN 781)
USS *Mississippi* (SSN 782)*
PCU *Minnesota* (SSN 783)**
PCU *North Dakota* (SSN 784)**
PCU *John Warner* (SSN 785)**
USS *Illinois* (SSN 786)**
USS *Washington* (SSN 787)**
USS *Colorado* (SSN 788)**
USS *Indiana* (SSN 789)**
USS *South Dakota* (SSN 790)**
USS *Delaware* (SSN 791)**

Ballistic Missile Submarines

Strategic deterrence has been the sole mission of the fleet ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) since its inception in 1960. The SSBN provides the nation's most survivable and enduring nuclear strike capability. The *Ohio*-class submarine replaced aging fleet ballistic missile



submarines built in the 1960s and is far more capable. *Ohio*-class/*Trident* ballistic missile submarines provide the sea-based “leg” of the nuclear deterrence triad. *Ohio* class SSBNs have the capability to carry up to 24 *Trident* II (D5) submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) with multiple independently-targeted warheads. The first four *Ohio*-class submarines have been converted to conventionally guided-missile submarines (SSGN) with an additional capability to transport and support Navy special operations forces.

Ohio-class

USS *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN 730)
 USS *Alabama* (SSBN 731)
 USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732)
 USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733)
 USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734)
 USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735)
 USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736)
 USS *Kentucky* (SSBN 737)
 USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738)
 USS *Nebraska* (SSBN 739)
 USS *Rhode Island* (SSBN 740)
 USS *Maine* (SSBN 741)
 USS *Wyoming* (SSBN 742)
 USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743)

Guided Missile Submarines

The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review determined that the United States needed only 14 SSBNs to meet the nation’s strategic force needs. The decision was made to transform four *Ohio*-class submarines into conventional land attack and special operations forces (SOF) platforms. This allowed the Navy to leverage existing submarine technology while expanding capability to meet the current and future needs of U.S. combatant commanders.

The SSGN Program Office converted the first four *Ohio* class SSBNs into SSGNs in a little more than five years at a significantly lower cost than building a new platform.

USS *Ohio* (SSGN 726)
 USS *Michigan* (SSGN 727)
 USS *Florida* (SSGN 728)
 USS *Georgia* (SSGN 729)

Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System

The Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System (SRDRS) is a rapidly deployable rescue asset that can be delivered by air or ground, installed on pre-screened military or commercial vessels of opportunity (VOO)

via a ship interface template, and mated to a distressed submarine within 72 hours of first notification. SRDRS’ rescue module - *Falcon* - can conduct rescue operations to a depth of 2,000 feet, can mate to a disabled submarine at a list and trim of up to 45 degrees, and can transfer up to 16 personnel at a time.

Large Scale Vehicle 2 (LSV 2)

LSV 2 *Cutthroat*, the world’s largest unmanned autonomous submarine, offers the capability to conduct a wide variety of studies, dramatically improving the acoustic and operational performance of future submarines. *Cutthroat*, a 205-ton, large-scale submarine test vehicle, is used to affordably explore and test emerging technologies and to conduct physics—based experiments. Specific emphasis will be on stealth, hydrodynamics, hydro-acoustics and propulsion designs to permit technology insertion into current and future submarines.

Cutthroat (LSV 2)

- * Delivery in 2012
- ** Under construction, authorized for construction, or under contract

(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)

Aircraft Carriers

Aircraft carriers are the centerpiece of America's naval forces. On any given day, aircraft carriers exercise the Navy core capabilities of power projection, forward presence, humanitarian assistance, deterrence, sea control and maritime security. In times of crisis, the first question leaders ask is: "Where are the carriers?"

USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65) and 10 ships of the *Nimitz*-class make up the fleet of active aircraft carriers and will be replaced by the *Gerald R. Ford* class. The namesake of the class is scheduled to be delivered in 2015. These in-service carriers, and *Gerald R. Ford*-class (under construction) are each designed for a service life of approximately 50 years with one mid-life refueling.

Enterprise-class

USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65)*

Nimitz-class

USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68)
USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69)
USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70)
USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71)
USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72)
USS *George Washington* (CVN 73)
USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74)
USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75)
USS *Ronald Reagan* (CVN 76)
USS *George H.W. Bush* (CVN 77)

Gerald R. Ford-class

Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78)**

* Inactivated in 2012.

** Under construction.


(Source: Naval Air Forces) 



Photo by MCS Kenneth Abbate

Aircraft

CARRIER BASED

EA-18G Growler

A variant of the U.S. Navy F/A-18F two-crew strike fighter, the EA-18G combines the combat-proven F/A-18F strike fighter with the proven Improved Capability III (ICAP III) Airborne Electronic Attack suite.

Squadrons

VAQ-129 *Vikings*
VAQ-132 *Scorpions*
VAQ-138 *Yellowjackets*
VAQ-141 *Shadowhawks*
VAQ-130 *Zappers*

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

The F/A-18E/F provides the carrier strike group with a strike fighter that has significant growth potential and increased range, endurance and ordnance-carrying capabilities.

Squadrons

VFA-2 *Bounty Hunters*
VFA-11 *Red Rippers*
VFA-14 *Tophatters*
VFA-22 *Fighting Redcocks*
VFA-27 *Royal Maces*
VFA-31 *Tomcatters*
VFA-32 *Swordsmen*
VFA-41 *Black Aces*
VFA-81 *Sunliners*
VFA-102 *Diamondbacks*
VFA-103 *Jolly Rogers*
VFA-105 *Gunslingers*
VFA-115 *Eagles*
VFA-122 *Flying Eagles*
VFA-131 *Wildcats*
VFA-136 *Knighthawks*
VFA-137 *Kestrels*
VFA-143 *Pukin' Dogs*
VFA-147 *Argonauts*
VFA-154 *Black Knights*
VFA-211 *Fighting Checkmates*
VFA-213 *Black Lions*

F/A-18 Hornet

The F/A-18 is an all-weather, attack aircraft that can also be used as a fighter. In its fighter mode, the F/A-18 is used primarily as an

escort and for fleet air defense. In its attack mode, it is used for force projection, interdiction and close- and deep-air support.

Squadrons

Blue Angels
VFA-15 *Valions*
VFA-25 *Fist of the Fleet*
VFA-34 *Blue Blasters*
VFA-37 *Bulls*
VFA-83 *Rampagers*
VFA-86 *Sidewinders*
VFA-87 *Golden Warriors*
VFA-94 *Mighty Shrikes*
VFA-97 *Warhawks*
VFA-106 *Gladiators*
VFA-113 *Stingers*
VFA-125 *Rough Raiders*
VFA-146 *Blue Diamonds*
VFA-151 *Vigilantes*
VFA-192 *Golden Dragons*
VFA-195 *Dambusters*
VFA-204 (USNR) *River Rattlers*
VFC-12 (USNR) *Fighting Omars*

EA-6B Prowler

The EA-6B *Prowler*, a twin-engine, mid-wing aircraft designed for carrier and advanced base operations, provides an umbrella of protection for strike aircraft, ground troops and ships by jamming communications. The primary mission of the EA-6B *Prowler* is suppression of enemy air defenses in support of strike aircraft and ground troops by interrupting enemy electronic activity and obtain-

ing tactical electronic intelligence within the combat area.

Squadrons

VAQ-131 *Lancers*
VAQ-133 *Wizards*
VAQ-134 *Garudas*
VAQ-135 *Black Ravens*
VAQ-136 *Gauntlets*
VAQ-137 *Rooks*
VAQ-139 *Cougars*
VAQ-140 *Patriots*
VAQ-142 *Gray Wolves*
VAQ-209 (USNR) *Star Warriors*

E-2C Hawkeye

The E-2C *Hawkeye* is the Navy's all-weather, carrier-based tactical battle management airborne early warning, command and control aircraft. The *Hawkeye* provides all-weather airborne early warning, airborne battle management and command and control functions for the carrier strike group and joint force commander.

Additional missions include surface surveillance coordination, air interdiction, offensive and defensive counter air control, close air support coordination, time critical strike coordination, search and rescue airborne coordination and communications relay.

Squadrons

VAW-77 (USNR) *Nightwolves*
VAW-112 *Golden Hawks*
VAW-113 *Black Eagles*
VAW-115 *Liberty Bells*
VAW-116 *Sun Kings*



Photo courtesy Lockheed Martin



Photo by MCSN Andrew Rivard

VAW-117 *Wallbangers*
 VAW-120 *Grey Hawks*
 VAW-121 *Bluetails*
 VAW-123 *Screwtops*
 VAW-124 *Bear Aces*
 VAW-125 *Tigertails*
 VAW-126 *Seahawks*

C-2A Greyhound

The C-2A provides critical logistics support to carrier strike groups. Its primary mission is the transport of high-priority cargo, mail and passengers between carriers and shore bases and can deliver a combined payload of 10,000 pounds over a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles. The interior arrangement of the cabin can readily accommodate cargo, passengers and litter patients.

Priority cargo such as jet engines can be transported from shore to ship in a matter of hours. A cargo cage system or transport stand provides restraint for loads during launches and landings.

Squadrons

VRC-30 *Providers*
 VRC-40 *Rawhides*

SHORE BASED

E-6B Mercury

The E-6B *Mercury* aircraft provides a survivable communications link between national decision makers and the country's arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons. The E-6B enables the president of the United States and the secretary of defense to directly contact submarines, bombers and missile silos protecting our national security through deterrence.

Squadrons

VQ-3 *Ironman*
 VQ-4 *Shadows*
 VQ-7 *Roughnecks*

P-3C Orion/EP-3E Aries II

Originally designed as a land-based, long-range, anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the P-3C's mission has evolved in the late 1990s and early 21st century to include surveillance of the battle space, either at sea or over land. Its long-range and long-loiter time have proved invaluable assets during Operation *Iraqi Freedom* as it can view the battlespace and instantaneously provide that information to ground troops, especially U.S. Marines.

The P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as directional frequency and

ranging sonobuoys and magnetic anomaly detection equipment. The P-3C can carry a mixed payload of weapons internally and on wing pylons. The EP-3E *Aries II* (Airborne Reconnaissance Integrated Electronic System II) is the Navy's only land-based signals intelligence (SIGINT) reconnaissance aircraft. The 11 aircraft in the Navy's inventory are based on the *Orion* P-3 airframe and provide fleet and theater commanders worldwide with near real-time tactical SIGINT. With sensitive receivers and high-gain dish antennas, the EP-3E exploits a wide range of electronic emissions from deep within targeted territory.

Squadrons

VP-1 *Screaming Eagles*
 VP-4 *Skinny Dragons*
 VP-5 *Mad Foxes*
 VP-8 *Tigers*
 VP-9 *Golden Eagles*
 VP-10 *Lancers*
 VP-16 *War Eagles*
 VP-26 *Tridents*
 VP-30 *Pro's Nest*
 VP-40 *Fighting Marlins*
 VP-45 *Pelicans*
 VP-46 *Grey Knights*
 VP-47 *Golden Swordsmen*
 VP-62 (USNR) *Broad Arrows*



VP-69 (USNR) *Totems*
VQ-1 *World Watchers*
VQ-2 *Sandeman*
VPU-1 *Old Buzzards*
VPU-2 *Wizards*

C-130T Hercules

The C-130T is the workhorse of the fleet and its primary mission is to satisfy Navy-specific fleet essential airlift requirements worldwide, to include flexible response to the fleet and short notice operational requirements for both training and deployed units. The C-130T operates from shore installations to provide intra-theater logistics support for all aspects of naval power. It is a four-engine, turbo-prop aircraft capable of landing and taking off from short, rough dirt runways. It can transport up to 92 personnel, or 42,000 pounds of cargo, and can be configured to perform air medical evacuation missions carrying up to 70 litters.

Squadrons

VR-53 (USNR) *Capital Express*
VR-54 (USNR) *Revelers*
VR-55 (USNR) *Minutemen*
VR-62 (USNR) *Nomads*
VR-64 (USNR) *Condors*

C-9B/DC-9 Skytrain II

The C-9B fleet is located throughout CONUS, Europe and Asia. The C-9B aircraft provides cargo and passenger transportation, as well as forward deployment logistics support.

Squadrons

VR-46 (USNR) *Eagles*
VR-52 (USNR) *Task Masters*
VR-56 (USNR) *Globe Masters*
VR-61 (USNR) *Islanders*

C-40A Clipper

The C-40A *Clipper* provides critical logistics support to the Navy. Its flight deck features a flight management computer system with an integrated GPS. The Navy Reserve, which operates and maintains the aircraft, is the first customer for the newest member of the Boeing next-generation 737 family.

The *Clipper* was ordered by the Navy to replace its fleet of aging C-9B *Skytrains*. The C-40A is the first new logistics aircraft in 19 years

to join the Navy Reserve. Currently, the Navy Reserve provides 100 percent of the Navy's worldwide in-theater medium and heavy airlift.

Squadrons

VR-57 (USNR) *Conquistadors*
VR-58 (USNR) *Sunseekers*
VR-59 (USNR) *Lonestar Express*

C-12 Huron

The C-12 *Huron* is the military variant of the commercial *King Air* series aircraft. It is an all-metal, low-wing, T-Tail monoplane with two turboprop engines. The flight deck and cabin are pressurized for high altitude flight. This aircraft incorporates a cargo door with an integral air-stair door to permit easy entry and egress. With an effective payload capacity of up to 4,215 pounds, the cabin can readily be configured to accommodate passengers, cargo or both.

The mission of the C-12 *Huron* is to provide rapid, high priority movement of personnel and cargo; range clearance, courier flights, medical evacuation and humanitarian rescue; multi-engine pilot training; and testing assets.

C-12 *Huron*'s are located at Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, Calif.; NAS Norfolk; NAS Patuxent River, Md.; NAS Joint Reserve Base (JRB) Willow Grove, Pa.; NAS JRB New Orleans; NAS Fort Worth; NAS Jacksonville, Fla.; NAS Corpus Christi, Texas; Naval Air Facility (NAF) Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Airstation (MCAS) Yuma, Ariz.; MCAS Miramar, Calif.; MCAS Beaufort, S.C.; MCAS New River, N.C.; MCAS Iwakuni, Japan; MCAS Futenma, Japan; Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Naval Support Activity Bahrain; NAF Atsugi, Japan; NAF Kadena, Japan; and NAF Misawa, Japan.

C-20A/D

The C-20A and D are commercial derivative Gulfstream III aircraft that provide worldwide airlift for senior leadership and dignitaries.

Squadrons

Fleet Logistics Support Wing Det.,
Sigonella, Italy (C-20A)
VR-1 (USNR) *Starlifters*, Andrews AFB,
Washington, D.C. (C-20D)

C-20G

The C-20G is a commercial derivative Gulfstream IV aircraft that provides long-range, medium airlift logistics support for fleet battle groups. The C-20G is a Gulfstream IV variant with a cargo door providing long-range, medium-lift capability.

Squadrons

VR-48 (USNR) *Skyliners*
VR-51 (USNR) *Windjammers*
VMR Det. MCAF Kaneohe Bay,
Hawaii (USMC)

C-26

The C-26 is the military variant of the commercial Model SA-227-DC (Metro 23) aircraft series manufactured by Fairchild Aircraft Corporation. It's an all-metal, low-wing, cabin-class aircraft with two Allied Signal TPE331-12 turbo-prop engines. With a maximum payload capacity of 5,020 pounds, the cabin can be configured to accommodate up to 19 passengers, cargo or a combination of both.

The four European-based aircraft provide rapid response cargo and passenger transportation as well as forward deployment logistics support, and the two RC-26D aircraft and one EC-26D aircraft in Hawaii support range operations at Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Barking Sands, Kauai.

NAF *Sigonella*
NAF *Naples*
PMRF *Kauai*

C-37

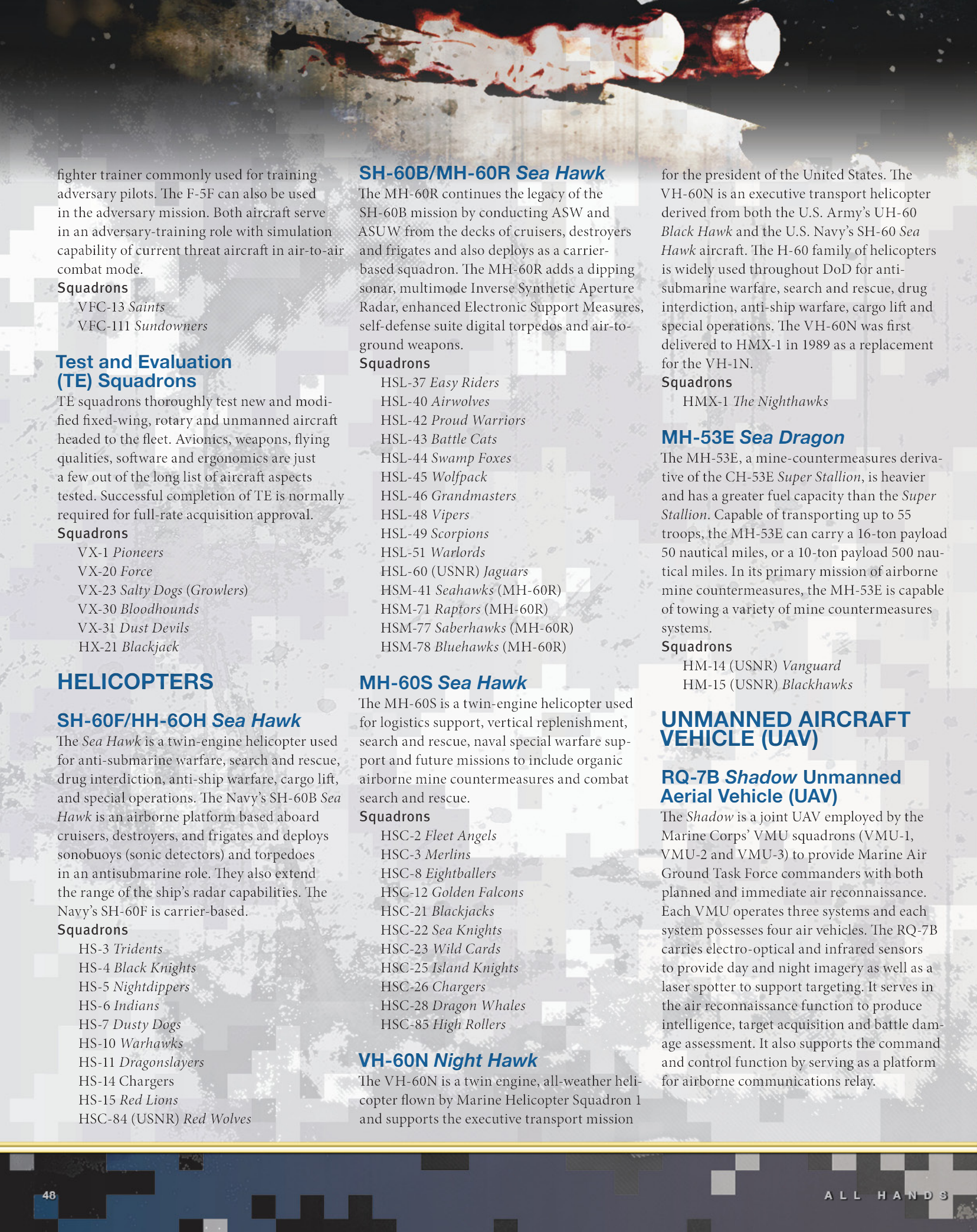
The C-37A/B is a Gulfstream 5/550 respectively, providing executive transport to the Secretary of the Navy and chief of naval operations and other executive level personnel.

Squadrons

VR-1 ETD (USNR) *Pacific Starlifters*, Hickham AFB, Hawaii (C-37A)
VR-1 (USNR) *Starlifters*, Andrews AFB,
Washington, D.C. (C-37B)

F-5N/F Tiger

The F-5N is a single seat, twin-engine, tactical fighter providing air-to-air combat training for carrier air wings. The F-5F aircraft is a dual-seat version, twin-engine, tactical



fighter trainer commonly used for training adversary pilots. The F-5F can also be used in the adversary mission. Both aircraft serve in an adversary-training role with simulation capability of current threat aircraft in air-to-air combat mode.

Squadrons

VFC-13 *Saints*
VFC-111 *Sundowners*

Test and Evaluation (TE) Squadrons

TE squadrons thoroughly test new and modified fixed-wing, rotary and unmanned aircraft headed to the fleet. Avionics, weapons, flying qualities, software and ergonomics are just a few out of the long list of aircraft aspects tested. Successful completion of TE is normally required for full-rate acquisition approval.

Squadrons

VX-1 *Pioneers*
VX-20 *Force*
VX-23 *Salty Dogs (Growlers)*
VX-30 *Bloodhounds*
VX-31 *Dust Devils*
HX-21 *Blackjack*

HELICOPTERS

SH-60F/HH-60H Sea Hawk

The *Sea Hawk* is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift, and special operations. The Navy's SH-60B *Sea Hawk* is an airborne platform based aboard cruisers, destroyers, and frigates and deploys sonobuoys (sonic detectors) and torpedoes in an antisubmarine role. They also extend the range of the ship's radar capabilities. The Navy's SH-60F is carrier-based.

Squadrons

HS-3 *Tridents*
HS-4 *Black Knights*
HS-5 *Nightdippers*
HS-6 *Indians*
HS-7 *Dusty Dogs*
HS-10 *Warhawks*
HS-11 *Dragonslayers*
HS-14 *Chargers*
HS-15 *Red Lions*
HSC-84 (USNR) *Red Wolves*

SH-60B/MH-60R Sea Hawk

The MH-60R continues the legacy of the SH-60B mission by conducting ASW and ASUW from the decks of cruisers, destroyers and frigates and also deploys as a carrier-based squadron. The MH-60R adds a dipping sonar, multimode Inverse Synthetic Aperture Radar, enhanced Electronic Support Measures, self-defense suite digital torpedos and air-to-ground weapons.

Squadrons

HSL-37 *Easy Riders*
HSL-40 *Airwolves*
HSL-42 *Proud Warriors*
HSL-43 *Battle Cats*
HSL-44 *Swamp Foxes*
HSL-45 *Wolfpack*
HSL-46 *Grandmasters*
HSL-48 *Vipers*
HSL-49 *Scorpions*
HSL-51 *Warlords*
HSL-60 (USNR) *Jaguars*
HSM-41 *Seahawks* (MH-60R)
HSM-71 *Raptors* (MH-60R)
HSM-77 *Saberhawks* (MH-60R)
HSM-78 *Bluehawks* (MH-60R)

MH-60S Sea Hawk

The MH-60S is a twin-engine helicopter used for logistics support, vertical replenishment, search and rescue, naval special warfare support and future missions to include organic airborne mine countermeasures and combat search and rescue.

Squadrons

HSC-2 *Fleet Angels*
HSC-3 *Merlins*
HSC-8 *Eightballers*
HSC-12 *Golden Falcons*
HSC-21 *Blackjacks*
HSC-22 *Sea Knights*
HSC-23 *Wild Cards*
HSC-25 *Island Knights*
HSC-26 *Chargers*
HSC-28 *Dragon Whales*
HSC-85 *High Rollers*

VH-60N Night Hawk

The VH-60N is a twin engine, all-weather helicopter flown by Marine Helicopter Squadron 1 and supports the executive transport mission

for the president of the United States. The VH-60N is an executive transport helicopter derived from both the U.S. Army's UH-60 *Black Hawk* and the U.S. Navy's SH-60 *Sea Hawk* aircraft. The H-60 family of helicopters is widely used throughout DoD for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift and special operations. The VH-60N was first delivered to HMX-1 in 1989 as a replacement for the VH-1N.

Squadrons

HMX-1 *The Nighthawks*

MH-53E Sea Dragon

The MH-53E, a mine-countermeasures derivative of the CH-53E *Super Stallion*, is heavier and has a greater fuel capacity than the *Super Stallion*. Capable of transporting up to 55 troops, the MH-53E can carry a 16-ton payload 50 nautical miles, or a 10-ton payload 500 nautical miles. In its primary mission of airborne mine countermeasures, the MH-53E is capable of towing a variety of mine countermeasures systems.

Squadrons

HM-14 (USNR) *Vanguard*
HM-15 (USNR) *Blackhawks*

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT VEHICLE (UAV)

RQ-7B Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

The *Shadow* is a joint UAV employed by the Marine Corps' VMU squadrons (VMU-1, VMU-2 and VMU-3) to provide Marine Air Ground Task Force commanders with both planned and immediate air reconnaissance. Each VMU operates three systems and each system possesses four air vehicles. The RQ-7B carries electro-optical and infrared sensors to provide day and night imagery as well as a laser spotter to support targeting. It serves in the air reconnaissance function to produce intelligence, target acquisition and battle damage assessment. It also supports the command and control function by serving as a platform for airborne communications relay.



MQ-8B Navy Fire Scout

Fire Scout has the ability to autonomously take off from and land on any ship control station equipped aviation-capable warship and also at unprepared landing zones close to the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA). It can carry out surveillance, find tactical targets, track and designate targets and provide accurate targeting data to strike platforms such as strike aircraft, helicopters and ships. The UAV is also able to carry out battle damage assessment.

TRAINERS

T-6A Texan II

The T-6A *Texan II* is a tandem-seat, turboprop trainer whose mission is to train Navy and Marine Corps pilots and naval flight officers. The aircraft is one component of the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System along with simula-

tors, computer-aided academics and a Training Integration Management System.

The joint program, that will replace Navy T-34C aircraft, uses commercial off-the-shelf subsystems to the maximum extent possible. The Navy's total T-6A requirement is 315 aircraft. The Navy aircraft and ground-based training systems will be completely supported and maintained by commercial vendors with intermediate maintenance provided for selected systems at the operating site.

Squadrons

VT-4 Warbucks
VT-10 Wildcats

T-34C Turbomenter

The T-34C is used to provide primary flight training for student pilots. As a secondary mission, approximately 10 percent of the aircraft provide pilot proficiency and other aircraft

support services to Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Naval Air Systems Command's "satellite sites" operated throughout CONUS. The T-34C was procured as a commercial derivative aircraft certified under an FAA-Type Certificate. Throughout its life, the aircraft has been operated and commercially supported by the Navy using FAA processes, procedures and certifications.

Squadrons

VT-2 Doer Birds
VT-3 Red Knights
VT-6 Shooters
VT-27 Boomers
VT-28 Rangers

T-45A/C Goshawk

The T-45A, the Navy version of the British Aerospace *Hawk* aircraft, is used for intermediate and advanced portions of the Navy/Marine Corps pilot training program for jet carrier aviation and tactical strike missions. The T-45 includes an integrated training system that includes the aircraft, operations and instrument fighter simulators, academics and training integration system. There are two versions of T-45 aircraft currently in operational use at this time, the T-45A and T-45C derivatives. The T-45A, which became operational in 1991, contains an analog design cockpit while the new T-45C (delivery began in 1997) is built around a new digital "glass cockpit" design.

Squadrons

VT-7 *Eagles*
VT-9 *Tigers*
VT-21 *Redhawks*
VT-22 *Golden Eagles*

T-44A Pegasus and the TC-12 Huron

The T-44A and the TC-12 are used to train Navy and Air Force pilots to fly multiengine, turbo-prop aircraft such as the P-3 and the C-130.

Squadrons

VT-31 *Wise Owls* (T-44A)
VT-35 *Stingrays* (TC-12)

T-39N/G Sabreliner

The T-39N *Sabreliner* is a multipurpose, low-wing, twin-jet aircraft. The 14 T-39Ns – derivatives of the commercial *Sabre* model 265-40 – are used for training undergraduate military flight officer students in radar navigation and airborne radar-intercept procedures. The eight T-39Gs – derivatives of the commercial *Sabre* model 265-60 – are used for student non-radar training.

Squadrons

VT-4 *Mighty Warbucks*
VT-86 *Sabre Hawks*

TH-57 Sea Ranger

The TH-57 *Sea Ranger* is a derivative of the commercial Bell *Jet Ranger* 206 and its primary mission is to provide advanced rotary-wing

training to Navy and Marine Corps pilots. The TH-57 has two variants – TH-57B and TH-57C models. The TH-57B is used for primary visual flight rules training and the TH-57C is used for advanced instrument flight rules training.

Squadrons

HT-8 *Eightballers*
HT-18 *Vigilant Eagles*

Special Squadrons

VC-6 *Firebees*
VC-8 *Redtails*
VX-1 *Pioneers*
VX-9 *Vampires*
TACRON-11 *Dirigimi*
TACRON-12 *Talons*
TACRON-21 *Blackjacks*
TACRON-22 *Skylords*

F-5N/F Tiger

The F-5N is a single seat, twin-engine, tactical fighter providing air-to-air combat training for carrier air wings. The F-5F aircraft is a dual-seat version, twin-engine, tactical fighter trainer commonly used for training adversary pilots. The F-5F can also be used in the adversary mission. Both aircraft serve in an adversary-training role with simulation capability of current threat aircraft in air-to-air combat mode.

Squadrons

VMFT-401 *Snipers*

(Source: Naval Air Forces)



Weapons

STRATEGIC STRIKE

Trident II (D-5)

Larger and with longer range than *Trident I*, the *Trident II* was first tested aboard a submarine in March 1989 and deployed in 1990.

General-Purpose Bombs

The MK-80 series general-purpose bomb family was created in the late 1940s and has been the standard air-launched bomb for the services ever since. The general-purpose bomb family is designed to provide blast and fragmentation effects and is used extensively in a number of configurations including laser-guided bombs, joint direct attack munitions (JDAM) and air-delivered mining applications. The unguided versions of the general-purpose bomb can also be delivered in freefall or delayed modes depending upon mission requirements. There were three basic versions of these bombs in inventory for many years:

- MK 82/BLU 111 - 2,500 pound
- MK 83/BLU 110 - 1,000 pound
- MK 84/BLU 117 - 2,000 pound

The remaining versions of the MK 80 series bombs are being converted from the MK designation to the bomb-live unit (BLU) designation during new production.

The Navy's MK 80 series bombs remaining in inventory are filled with H-6 high explosive the newer BLU series bombs incorporate a PBXN-109 explosive that provides less sensitive characteristics and is considered safer to handle and stow.

The Navy's newest member to the BLU series is the BLU-126 low-collateral warhead. It is identical to the BLU-111 with the exception of the amount of PBXN-109 explosive filler. The aft end of the BLU-126 bomb is packed with approximately 27 pounds of explosive filler with the remainder of the bomb being filled with inert material.

Laser-Guided Bomb Kits (LGB)

LGBs were developed to enhance the terminal accuracy of air-launched, general-purpose bombs and entered the fleet's inventory in 1968. An LGB kit consists of a Computer Control Group (CCG) and Air Foil Group (AFG)

normally attached to a general-purpose bomb to form an LGB.

The dual mode laser guided kit enhances existing LGB kits by adding global positioning system/inertial navigation system (GPS/INS) capabilities. Like the LGB it consists of a CCG and an AFG.

Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)

JDAM kits were jointly developed with the U.S. Air Force to provide increased accuracy for air-launched bombs. The JDAM kit consists of a tail kit and mid-body strakes attached to a general purpose or penetrator bomb body - 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pounds.

Guidance and control is provided by a GPS/INS.

Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM)

LJDAM is a precision guided bomb, consisting of a modular laser sensor integrated with inventory JDAM kits to provide moving target kill capability. The laser sensor kit is field-installed on the 500-pound version of JDAM.

Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW)

The JSOW is an air-launched "drop-and-forget" weapon that is capable of approximately 60 nautical mile stand-off ranges. JSOW variants provide the fleet with a strike interdiction capability against soft and hardened targets such as fixed and relocatable air defense elements, parked aircraft, command and control facilities, light combat vehicles, industrial elements, bunkers, personnel and, beginning in FY10, enemy surface ships.

Currently, two variants of JSOW are in the fleet: AGM-154A, which uses GPS/INS guidance and general purpose submunitions, and AGM-154C, which adds a terminal imaging infrared seeker and a two-stage *Broach* warhead.

HARM (High-Speed Anti-Radar Missile)

HARM is the standard anti-radar missile in the U.S. inventory. It's used as both a strike-protection and anti-ship weapon. First

deployed aboard USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63) in January 1984, it was first used in combat in April 1986 during raids on Libya.

Harpoon/Stand-Off Land Attack Missile - Expanded Response (SLAM-ER)

The *Harpoon/SLAM-ER* missiles are derivatives from the original *Harpoon*, that was conceived in 1965.

Harpoon

The *Harpoon* Block 1C is an air or surface-launched, anti-ship, all-weather cruise missile which employs an autonomous active radar seeker to attack a wide variety of surface ship targets from standoff ranges. The *Harpoon*, which entered service in 1977, is currently carried by F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft as well as a portion of the DDG 51 and CG 47 surface ship classes for the U.S. Navy.

Numerous air, surface and submarine platforms currently deploy *Harpoon* for 27 foreign military sales (FMS) international customers. *Harpoon* Block III is a retrofit kit currently under development to add a Network Enabled Weapon (NEW) datalink and GPS guidance to provide target selectivity to the combat proven *Harpoon* missile.

SLAM-ER

SLAM-ER is an upgrade to the *SLAM* missile which adds *Tomahawk* derivative planar wings to increase flight range to more than 150 nautical miles and a titanium warhead for increased hardened target penetration. *SLAM-ER* also includes software improvements which allow the pilot to precisely select a target impact point from a cockpit display of the infrared image of the target. Improved mission planning is provided to simplify and shorten operator mission planning timelines.

SLAM-ER is used to attack critical nodes of high value fixed and relocatable land targets as well as surface ship targets underway or on pierside. *SLAM-ER* is currently deployed from F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft and is planned for the P-8A aircraft. *SLAM-ER* is currently in production for FMS international customers.



Maverick

The *Maverick* is a short-range, air-to-surface, tactical missile. The version used by the Navy carries a warhead designed to penetrate large, hard targets. First deployed in August 1972.

Tomahawk Cruise Missile

An all-weather, ship- or submarine-launched, cruise missile, *Tomahawks* have proven to be highly survivable weapons due to their low radar detectability and terrain/wave-skimming flight. It was first deployed in 1986.

The *Tomahawk* Land-Attack Missile (TLAM) is an all-weather subsonic cruise missile that can be fired from surface or submarine launch platforms. The *Tomahawk* carries a nuclear or conventional payload. The conventional, land-attack, unitary variant carries a 1,000-pound-class warhead (TLAM-C) while the sub-munitions dispenser variant carries 166 combined-effects bomblets (TLAM-D). The Block III version incorporates engine improvements, an insensitive extended range warhead, time-of-arrival control and navigation capability using an improved Digital Scene Matching Area Correlator and GPS – which can significantly reduce mission-planning time and increase navigation and terminal accuracy.

The *Tomahawk* was used operationally for the first time during Operation *Desert Storm*. *Tomahawks* were fired against targets in Afghanistan in October 2001 during Operation *Enduring Freedom*. During Operation *Iraqi Freedom* in March 2003, 802 *Tomahawks* were fired against Iraq.

Tomahawk Block IV (TLAM-E) or “*Tactical Tomahawk*,” has capability enhancements that include (a) increased flexibility using two-way satellite communications to reprogram the missile in-flight to a new aimpoint or preplanned mission, send a new mission to the missile en route to a new target and missile health and status messages during the flight; (b) increased responsiveness with faster launch timelines, mission-planning capability aboard the launch platform, loiter capability in the area of emerging targets, the ability to provide battle-damage indication in the target area and the capability to provide a single-frame image of the target or other area of interest along the missile flight path; and (c) improved affordability: Full-rate production of the *Tactical Tomahawk* began in July 2004.

Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) Aircraft Guns M-61-A1

This 20mm Gatling gun, which also forms the basis for the *Phalanx* Close-In Weapon System is mounted aboard the F/A-18 *Hornet*.

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES

RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)

Developed jointly with the Federal Republic of Germany, RAM provides ships with a low-cost, self-defense system against anti-ship missiles and asymmetric air and surface threats.

Standard Missile

Standard Missile 2 (SM-2) is the Navy’s primary surface-to-air defense weapon. It is an integral part of the *Aegis* Weapons System aboard *Ticonderoga* and *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers SM-2 MR (Block III, IIIA, IIIB).

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES

Advanced, Medium-Range, Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)

An all-weather, all-environment, radar-guided missile developed as a follow-on to the *Sparrow* missile series. AMRAAM is smaller, faster, lighter and has improved capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude targets in

an electronic countermeasure environment. Its active radar, in conjunction with an inertial reference unit and microcomputer system, makes the missile less dependent on the aircraft fire control system enabling the pilot to aim and fire several missiles at multiple targets.

The AMRAAM is a result of a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force development effort and is in service with numerous NATO and Allied countries. The AMRAAM was deployed in September 1991 and is carried on the F/A-18 *Hornet*.

AIM-54 Phoenix Missile

The *Phoenix* missile is the Navy’s only long-range, air-to-air missile. The missile is designed for use in all-weather and heavy jamming environments. The improved *Phoenix*, the AIM-54C, can better counter projected threats from tactical aircraft and cruise missiles.

Sparrow/Sea Sparrow

A highly maneuverable, all-weather, beyond-visual-range, semi-active radar homing air-to-air missile used by the United States, NATO and other allied forces. Current air-to-air versions are carried on the F/A-18 aircraft.

In a shipboard version, the *Sea Sparrow*, provides U.S. Navy and NATO ships with an effective, anti-air weapon. First deployed in 1958, numerous models and upgrades have occurred to the *Sparrow* missile family.



Evolved Sea Sparrow Missiles (ESSM)

The first ESSM was delivered to the fleet primary air defense for capital ships of 10 nations participating in the program.

Sidewinder

The *Sidewinder* is a short-range, infrared, visual range air-to-air missile used by the United States, NATO and other allied nations. The missile has been through a number of modernizations and the current fleet weapon is the AIM-9M. The missile is an all-aspect, heat-seeking missile with improved capabilities against countermeasures.

A major modification to the AIM-9M *Sidewinder* is the AIM-9X. The AIM-9X is a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force program that upgrades the missile with a staring focal plan array in the seeker, and extremely agile airframe and state-of-the-art signal processors resulting in enhanced target acquisition, missile kinematics and improved infrared counter-countermeasure capabilities.

The missile's high, off-bore sight capability can be coupled to a helmet-mounted cueing system that will revolutionize the way that air-to-air missiles are employed. The *Sidewinder* is currently deployed on the F/A-18, AV-8 and AH-1 aircraft.

SHIPBOARD GUNS

MK 45 – 5-inch 54/62 caliber gun

This fully automatic naval gun provides surface combatants accurate naval gunfire against fast, highly maneuverable, surface targets, air threats and shore batteries during amphibious operations.

MK 38 – 25 mm machine gun system

This single-barrel, air-cooled, heavy machine gun is effective up to 2,000 yards (Mod 2). The stabilized Mod 2 was developed in 2003 to improve ship self-defense and meet the needs of ships throughout the fleet, especially those operating in the Arabian Gulf.

MK 75 – 76mm/62 caliber, 3-inch gun

Best suited for use aboard smaller combat vessels, the MK 75 features rapid fire capability with low manning requirements. The gun was approved for fleet use in 1975 and was first deployed aboard *USS Oliver Hazard Perry* (FFG 7) in 1978.

Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS)

The *Phalanx* CIWS combines a 20mm Gatling gun with search and tracking radar to provide surface ships with terminal defense against anti-ship missiles. The system underwent operational tests and evaluation aboard *USS Bigelow* (DD 942) in 1977 and went into production in 1978 with the first systems installed aboard *USS Coral Sea* (CV 43) in 1980.

Phalanx automatically detects, tracks, and engages air warfare threats while the Block 1B's man-in-the-loop system counters emerging littoral warfare threats.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE (ASW) TORPEDOES

MK 46

The MK 46 Mod 5A(S) torpedo achieved its initial operational capability and was introduced into the fleet in 1979. It can be launched from fixed and rotary wing aircraft and surface combatants VLA and torpedo tubes. Full-up MK 46 torpedoes are no longer being produced. In 1987, a major upgrade program enhanced the performance of the MK 46 Mod 5A(S) in shallow water.

A service life extension program was initiated in 1992 to extend the life of the MK 46 Mod 5A(S), convert it to the MK 46 Mod 5A(SW), and to provide additional shallow water and bottom avoidance modes. The MK 46 Mod 5A(SW) was introduced to the fleet in 1996.

MK 48

The MK 48 heavyweight torpedo is used solely by submarines and is employed as the primary ASW and anti-surface ship weapon aboard attack, ballistic missile and guided missile submarines. Developed by the Applied Research Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore,

the MK 48 and its subsequent variants have been in service with the Navy since 1972.

Its latest version, MK 48 Mod 7 Common Broad Advanced Sonar System torpedo is optimized for both deep and littoral waters and has advanced counter-countermeasure capabilities.

MK 50

The MK 50 is a highly capable undersea weapon for U.S. Navy aircraft and surface ships. It is an advanced lightweight digital torpedo designed for use against faster, deeper-diving and more sophisticated submarines.

The stored chemical energy propulsion system develops full power at all depths and is capable of multi-speed operations required by the tactical situation. Although full-up torpedoes have not been produced since 1993, the Block I software upgrade program has enhanced the MK 50's shallow water and countermeasure capability.

MK 54

The MK 54 *MAKO* lightweight torpedo integrates existing torpedo hardware and software from the MK 46, MK 50 and MK 48 with state-of-the-art commercial-off-the-shelf digital signal processing technology. It incorporates an advanced guidance and control section and tactical software improvements to significantly increase shallow water counter-countermeasure capability at reduced lifecycle costs.

MINES

MK 67 Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM)

Based on the MK 37 torpedo, the SLMM is a submarine-deployed mine used for clandestine mining in hostile environments. The SLMM is a shallow water mine consisting basically of a modified MK 37 torpedo.

Quickstrike

The *Quickstrike* is a family of shallow water, aircraft-laid mines. The MK 65 mine is a 2,000 pound mine with a specially designed thin-walled casing. Other *Quickstrike* versions (MK 62, MK 63) are converted general purpose bombs of the 500-pound and 1,000-pound sizes.

(Sources: Naval Sea Systems Command and Naval Air Systems Command)



Military Sealift Command Ships



Photo by MCS Daniel Meshe

Military Sealift Command (MSC) operates approximately 110 non-combatant, civilian-crewed ships that replenish U.S. Navy ships, conduct specialized missions, strategically preposition combat cargo at sea around the world and move military equipment and supplies used by deployed U.S. forces. In wartime, more than 90 percent of all equipment and supplies needed by U.S. military forces is carried by sea.

The MSC commander, a U.S. Navy rear admiral, is located in Washington, D.C., with additional headquarters personnel in Norfolk, Va. In addition, five area commands are located in Norfolk; San Diego; Naples, Italy; Manama, Bahrain; and Singapore.

COMBAT LOGISTICS FORCE

The ships of MSC's Combat Logistics Force (CLF) are the supply lines to U.S. Navy ships at sea. These ships provide virtually everything that Navy ships need, including fuel, food, ordnance, spare parts, mail and other supplies. All CLF ships are government-owned and crewed by civil service mariners.

Ammunition Ships (T-AE)

USNS *Flint* (T-AE 32)

Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)

USNS *Henry J. Kaiser* (T-AO 187)
USNS *Joshua Humphreys* (T-AO 188)
USNS *John Lenthall* (T-AO 189)
USNS *Walter S. Diehl* (T-AO 193)
USNS *John Ericsson* (T-AO 194)
USNS *Leroy Grumman* (T-AO 195)
USNS *Kanawha* (T-AO 196)
USNS *Pecos* (T-AO 197)
USNS *Big Horn* (T-AO 198)
USNS *Tippecanoe* (T-AO 199)
USNS *Guadalupe* (T-AO 200)
USNS *Patuxent* (T-AO 201)
USNS *Yukon* (T-AO 202)
USNS *Laramie* (T-AO 203)
USNS *Rappahannock* (T-AO 204)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)

USNS *Alan Shepard* (T-AKE 3)
USNS *Richard E. Byrd* (T-AKE 4)
USNS *Robert E. Peary* (T-AKE 5)
USNS *Amelia Earhart* (T-AKE 6)
USNS *Carl Brashear* (T-AKE 7)
USNS *Wally Schirra* (T-AKE 8)
USNS *Matthew Perry* (T-AKE 9)
USNS *Charles Drew* (T-AKE 10)
USNS *Washington Chambers* (T-AKE 11)
USNS *William McLean* (T-AKE 12)
USNS *Medgar Evers* (T-AKE 13)
USNS *Cesar Chavez* (T-AKE 14)

Fast Combat Support Ships (T-AOE)

USNS *Supply* (T-AOE 6)
USNS *Rainier* (T-AOE 7)
USNS *Arctic* (T-AOE 8)
USNS *Bridge* (T-AOE 10)

SERVICE SUPPORT

MSC's 15 Service Support Program ships provide the Navy with towing, rescue and salvage, submarine support and cable laying and repair services, as well as a command and control platform and floating medical facilities.

All Service Support ships are government-owned and are crewed by civil service mariners.

Submarine tenders, the command ship and the Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim) have combined crews of civil service mariners and uniformed Navy personnel working under the leadership of a U.S. Navy captain. Civil service mariners perform navigation, deck, engineering, laundry and galley service operations while military personnel aboard support communications, weapons systems and security.

Fleet Ocean Tugs (T-ATF)

USNS *Catawba* (T-ATF 168)
USNS *Navajo* (T-ATF 169)
USNS *Sioux* (T-ATF 171)
USNS *Apache* (T-ATF 172)

Rescue and Salvage Ships (T-ARS)

USNS *Safeguard* (T-ARS 50)
USNS *Grasp* (T-ARS 51)
USNS *Salvor* (T-ARS 52)
USNS *Grapple* (T-ARS 53)

Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)

USS *Ponce* (AFSB(I) 15)

Submarine Tenders (AS)

USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39)
USS *Frank Cable* (AS 40)

Hospital Ships (T-AH)

USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19)
USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20)

Command Ship (LCC)

USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC 20)

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)

USNS *Zeus* (T-ARC 7)

SPECIAL MISSION SHIPS

MSC's Special Mission program provides operating platforms and services for a wide variety of U.S. military and other U.S. government missions. Underwater surveillance, missile tracking and deep submergence vehicle support are just a few of the specialized capabilities this program provides.

Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (T-AGM)

USNS *Observation Island* (T-AGM 23)
USNS *Invincible* (T-AGM 24)
USNS *Howard O. Lorenzen* (T-AGM 25)

Sea-based, X-band Radar

Sea-based, X-band Radar (SBX 1)

Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS)

USNS *Victorious* (T-AGOS 19)
USNS *Able* (T-AGOS 20)

USNS *Effective* (T-AGOS 21)
USNS *Loyal* (T-AGOS 22)
USNS *Impeccable* (T-AGOS 23)

Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *Pathfinder* (T-AGS 60)
USNS *Sumner* (T-AGS 61)
USNS *Bowditch* (T-AGS 62)
USNS *Henson* (T-AGS 63)
USNS *Bruce C. Heezen* (T-AGS 64)
USNS *Mary Sears* (T-AGS 65)

Navigation Test Support Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *Waters* (T-AGS 45)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships (MV)

MV *C-Commando*
MV *C-Champion*
MV HOS *Arrowhead*
MV HOS *Eagle View*
MV HOS *Black Powder*
MV HOS *Westwind*
MV *Dolores Chouest*
MV *Malama*
MV HOS *Dominator*



Photo by MCS Joshua Keim

Military Sealift Command Ships

Photo by MC1 Jon Rasmussen

PREPOSITIONING

The MSC Prepositioning Program supports the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps and Defense Logistics Agency. Afloat prepositioning strategically places military equipment and supplies aboard ships located in key ocean areas to ensure rapid availability to U.S. combat troops during a conflict, a humanitarian operation or other contingency.

Maritime Prepositioning Force Container Roll-on/Roll-off and Tanker (T-AOT, T-AK and T-AKR)

USNS 2ND LT John P. Bobo (T-AK 3008)
USNS PFC Dewayne T. Williams (T-AK 3009)
USNS 1ST LT Baldomero Lopez (T-AK 3010)
USNS 1ST LT Jack Lummus (T-AK 3011)
USNS SGT William R. Button (T-AK 3012)
USNS GYSGT Fred W. Stockham (T-AK 3017)
USNS Seay (T-AKR 302)
USNS Pililaau (T-AKR 304)
USNS Sisler (T-AKR 311)
USNS Dahl (T-AKR 312)

Army Prepositioned Stocks and RO/RO and Container Ships (T-AKR and T-AK)

USNS Watson (T-AKR 310)
USNS Red Cloud (T-AKR 313)
USNS Charlton (T-AKR 314)
USNS Watkins (T-AKR 315)
USNS Pomeroy (T-AKR 316)
USNS Soderman (T-AKR 317)
MV LTC John U.D. Page (T-AK 4543)
MV SSGT Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AK 4544)

Air Force Container Ships (T-AK)

MV CAPT Steven L. Bennett (T-AK 4296)
MV TSGT John A. Chapman (T-AK 323)

Aviation Logistics Support Ships (T-AVB)

SS Wright (T-AVB 3)
SS Curtiss (T-AVB 4)

High-Speed Vessel (HSV)

HSV 2 Swift (HSV 2)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)

USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 1)
USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE 2)

Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (T-AG)

USNS VADM K.R. Wheeler (T-AG 5001)

SEALIFT

MSC's Sealift Program provides high-quality, efficient and cost-effective ocean transportation for the Department of Defense and other federal agencies during peacetime and war. The sealift fleet can be expanded in times of national crisis by chartering private industry ships or activating government-owned ships that are maintained in reduced operating status. In addition, a high-speed vessel supports geographic combatant command and service requirements for intra-theater lift and theater security cooperation.

Tankers (T-AOT)

MT Empire State (T-AOT 5193)
MT Evergreen State (T-AOT 5205)
MT Maersk Peary (T-AOT 5246)
USNS Lawrence H. Gianella (T-AOT 1125)

Large, Medium-speed Roll-on/Roll-off Ships (T-AKR)

USNS Shughart (T-AKR 295)
USNS Gordon (T-AKR 296)
USNS Yano (T-AKR 297)
USNS Gilliland (T-AKR 298)
USNS Bob Hope (T-AKR 300)
USNS Fisher (T-AKR 301)
USNS Mendonca (T-AKR 303)
USNS Brittin (T-AKR 305)
USNS Benavidez (T-AKR 306)

Roll-on/Roll-off ships

USNS SGT Matej Kocak (T-AK 3005)
USNS PFC Eugene A. Obregon (T-AK 3006)
USNS MAJ Stephen W. Pless (T-AK 3007)
USNS 1ST LT Harry L. Martin (T-AK 3015)
USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat (T-AK 3016)

High-Speed Transports (HST)

USNS Guam (HST-1)
USNS Puerto Rico (HST-2)

High-Speed Vessel


HSV Westpac Express (HSV 4676)

Joint High-Speed Vessels

USNS Spearhead (JHSV-1)
USNS Choctaw County (JSHV-2)

Dry Cargo Ships

MV Mohegan (T-AK 5158)
MV BBC Seattle
T/B Sea Eagle/MB 1219

(Source: Military Sealift Command) 



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